THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

At $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50, if not paid within the year.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT G. HARPER.

Advertisements $1 per square, for 3 weeks—25 cts. per s. for each cont.

"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretexts."—Washington.

VOL. XV. GETTYSBURG, PA. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1831. NO. 45.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county. Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Friday the 30th day of September next*, on the premises,

A Lot of Ground,

containing Thirty-one Acres and One Hundred and Five Perches. situate in Menallen township, Adams county. adjoining lands of Michael Christ, David Knouse and others. The improvements are a two-story

Log Dwelling-house,

and double Log Barn, and other necessary Out-buildings, with two never-failing springs of water near the house, and an Apple and Peach Orchard. To be sold as the Estate of DAVID HOFFMAN, deceased. Any person wishing to view the premises. will be shown it by the Administrator. living near the same.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

GEORGE FEHL, *Adm'r.*

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 30. ts

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 24th day of September next*, on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Hewitt, John Weyle. Samuel Wright and others, containing

136 ACRES,

more or less, 50 Acres of which are cleared—on which are erected

Two 1½ story log Dwelling-houses, double log Barn, and Spring-house. There is a never-failing spring of water, and a good Orchard. on the farm. Twenty Acres of said Tract, well covered with Chesnut Timber, will be divided off in Lots of from 3 to 6 Acres, to suit purchasers.—To be sold as the Estate of JOHN KENNEDY, deceased.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

SAMUEL KENNEDY, *Adm'r.*

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 30. ts

FOR SALE.

WILL be Offered for Sale. at Public Vendue, on *Saturday the 15th day of October next*, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, P. M. that

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

Late the Estate of John Stephens, deceased, known by the name of the

Bermudian-creek Woollen Factory, & Farm,

Situated in Huntington township, Adams county, 2½ miles south of Petersburg. (York Springs.) The improvements are a two-story

Brick House,

two other Tenant-houses, with Stables, a Bank Barn, stone under and log above, Stone Smoke-house and Dry-Kiln under one, and Stone Spring-house, and Fountain-Pump at the back door, 2 Apple Orchards. one of which is young, bearing and thriving, and a great number of Peach Trees.

The Factory-house is a 2-story

Stone Building,

about 75 feet long. which contains the Fulling-Mill. and all the other necessary Machinery; Stone Dye-house convenient. This Stream is good and standing. There are

225 ACRES

in this Farm, with a sufficiency of Meadow. About 100 Acres of it are covered with Timber. It will suit well to divide, as the Great Road from Carlisle to Oxford runs through said farm The terms will be made known on the day of sale. by

THOMAS STEPHENS.

Surviving Ex'r of John Stephens, dec'd.

July 12. ts

N. B. If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be Offered for RENT for one year from the first of April next. T. S.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK, late of Hamilton township, deceased, by Bond. Note or Book Account, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have any claims against said estate, are requested to present them. properly authenticated for settlement.

ISAAC TREAT, *Acting Ex'r.*

Aug. 30. 4t

☞ Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office.

POETRY.

THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

The thoughts are strange that crowd into
my brain,
While I look upward to thee. It would seem
As if God pour'd thee from his "hollow hand,"
And hung his brow upon thine awful front;
And spoke in that loud voice, which seem'd
to him,
Who dwelt in Patmos for his Saviour's sake.
"The sound of many waters;" and had bade
Thy flood to chronicle the ages back,
And notch His cent'ries in the eternal rocks.

Deep calleth unto deep. And what are we,
That hear the question of that voice sublime!
O, what are all the notes that ever rung
From war's vain trumpet, by thy thundering
side!
Yea, what is all the riot man can make,
In his short life, to thy unceasing roar!
And yet, bold babbler, what art thou to Him,
Who drown'd a world, and heap'd the waters
far
Above its loftiest mountains?—a light wave,
That breaks, and whispers of its Maker's
might. Brainard.

WATER COMPANY.

Notice is hereby Given, that an

ELECTION

Will be held at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 10th of September next*, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for *FIVE MANAGERS* of the Gettysburg Water Company.

By order,

R. SMITH, *Sec'y.*

Aug. 30. te

REAL PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE,

THE FARM

Of *James Chamberlain*, deceased. lying in Reading township, Adams county. It contains upwards of **300** Acres, and has on it

2 Dwellinghouses,

a SAW-MILL, and other convenient and sufficient Out houses. For the terms of sale, purchasers may apply to Thaddeus Stevens, Esq or to the family of the deceased, living in Gettysburg.

☞ It will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, on *Friday the 4th day of November next*, on the premises.

JER. CHAMBERLAIN.

Executor of James Chamberlain.

Aug. 30. ts

NOW'S THE TIME!

One Prize of $30.000,

TWO of 10,000,

4 of 5,000, and 8 of 1,000!

THE EIGHTEENTH CLASS OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 10th of Sept.

60 *Number Lottery*—9 *Drawn Ballots*

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	51	200
2	10,000	51	100
4	5,000	51	50
1	1,640	102	40
8	1,000	102	30
22	500	1479	20
46	300	11475	10

Tickets, $10—Halves, $5;

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, Aug. 30. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 17,

44 21 1 10 7 11 23 20 26

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 14th inst. an indented Apprentice to the Tobacconist business, named LEWIS DOUGLASS, about 14 or 15 years old. All persons are forbade trusting or harboring said boy at their peril. The above Reward will be given, without charges, on returning him to

JACOB FAHNESTOCK, Jr.

Abbotts-Town, Aug. 23. 3t

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county. for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and that they have appointed *Tuesday the 27th of September next*, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

ELIAS PEARSON.

Aug. 23. 3t

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Tuesday the 27th of September*, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Courthouse in the borough of Gettysburg.

JOHN CAREY.

Aug. 23. 3t

Mr. Miner's Remarks.

Remarks growing out of the letter of the Hon. Richard Rush, *to the Anti-Masonic Committee of York County, and the subsequent proceedings of the* Anti-Masonic Convention, *at Harrisburg —by the Junior Editor of the Village Record.*—concluded.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Opposition to Masonry, by those who consider it speculatively wrong, or practically injurious, is perfectly fair; but it should be opposed, like all other errors in opinion or practice, which the laws do not forbid, by reason and argument. Those who were supposed to cherish dangerous political heresies Mr. Jefferson does not recommend should be persecuted—but says, "let them stand undisturbed monuments of the safety with which error in opinion may be tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it." Reason and argument are weapons of resistless power; they arouse, enlighten, and direct public opinion; public opinion will ultimately decide righteously; and its decisions, except in cases of Religious faith, are omnipotent. All history shows, that persecution only multiplies its victims. But we do protest against this *ex post facto* punishment. Examine this question, fellow citizens, more closely.

A legislative act prohibiting any person from holding office, who had been made a mason before the passage of such act, would be unconstitutional, it would be an *ex post facto* law.

An ex post facto law. is clearly defined and well understood to be—a law which punishes a person for doing an act which was not legally prohibited when it was done. In other words—declaring that act criminal, by a subsequent law, which was lawful when committed.

So gross violations of right and justice, are ex post facto laws regarded, that they have been held in abhorrence by all friends of civil liberty—since civil liberty was understood.

The Earl of Strafford in Charles II.'s time, suffered by an ex post facto law, death, upon the scaffold. The following is an extract from his defence:

"Where has this species of guilt lain so long concealed," said Strafford in conclusion—"where has this fire been so long buried, during so many centuries, that no smoke should appear, till it burst out at once to consume me and my children! Better it were to live under no law, at all, and by the maxims of cautious prudence, to conform ourselves, the best we can, to the arbitrary will of a master; than fancy we have a law on which we can rely, and find, at last, this law shall *inflict a punishment precedent to the promulgation*, and try us by maxims unheard of till the very moment of the prosecution. If I sail on the Thames, and split my vessel on an anchor, in case there was no buoy to give warning, the party shall pay me damages: but if the anchor be marked out, then is the striking on it at my own peril. Where is the mark set upon this crime? Where the token by which I could discover it! It has lain concealed under water, and no human prudence—no human innocence, could save me from the destruction with which I am at present threatened."

May I not ask you, fellow citizens of Chester county, in my own name, and in that of my fellow masons—Where, when we joined the society, was the token by which we could discover it was criminal? Where was the mark set upon it as crime?

In the Constitution of Massachusetts it was declared, that "Laws made to punish actions done before the existence of such laws, and which have not been declared crime by preceding laws, are unjust." &c.

In the declaration of rights by the Convention of Md., we find it laid down—"Retrospective laws punishing facts committed before the existence of such laws, and by them declared criminal, are oppressive." &c.

The Constitution of Pennsylvania, Art. 9. Sec. 17. declares—"That no Ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall be made."

So odious were *ex post facto laws* regarded by our early statesmen and patriots—so cautiously have our Constitutions essayed to guard the citizen from their flagrant injustice.

An eminent Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1798, laid down this maxim:

"This fundamental principle flows from the very nature of our Republican Government. ☞ That no man should be compelled to do what the laws do NOT require; nor to refrain from acts which the laws permit." [Chase—3d Dall. Rep.

Now the Anti-Masons, form a combination to exclude every mason from office. Exclusion from office is a punishment inflicted for offences or crimes.

By act of Parliament on Queen Elizabeth's accession to the throne, whoever refused to take the oath, acknowledging the Queen's supremacy, was incapacitated from bearing any office."

By an act of Congress, April, 1790—Any person bribing any Judge, both the person offering the bribe and the Judge accepting the same, shall on conviction—forever be disqualified to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under the U. States."

The same penalty is denounced on any person bribing or attempting to bribe, the President of the Bank of the U. States, or any Director. Statute March, 1819.

By an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed April, 1804—Any person convicted of perjury, shall thereafter be disqualified from holding any office of honor, trust or profit in the commonwealth."

The constitution of Pennsylvania provides "that the punishment (of course it is considered a severe one) after the judgment upon impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit, under this commonwealth."

What a responsible legislature cannot do, an irresponsible combination attempt to do.—More exceptionable still—they proceed to effect their purposes not in detail but in mass—Not by the ordinary forms of trial, where witnesses can be confronted, face to face with the accused—where the citizen arraigned, can be heard in his defence; violating, therefore, at once the right of the citizen and those forms established by the constitution, for the general safety. No political party has ever avowed, or acted upon principles so exclusive.

In his comments on Magna Charta, the great Sir Edward Coke has said—that there is no oppression so odious as that perpetrated under pretence of justice. In that old charter of rights and by all sound jurists since that time, down to our present constitution of government, it has been held as a fundamental maxim—that no man should be punished but by the law of the land, and the judgment of his peers.

The contrary doctrine asserted as a rule of action by the Anti-masonic party, it necessarily follows, is a doctrine of unmixed despotism; opposed to right reason—opposed to Magna Charta—opposed to the Constitution of the U. States, and of Pennsylvania, and hostile to the rights of man. If it were admitted proper that masonry should be put down, improper means should neither be taken nor tolerated, to effect the object, lest the cure be worse than the disease. All combinations to operate on the interests of others, we deem hostile to liberty and justice. One journeyman may say, "my wages are too low—I cannot live, and will leave your service." It is his right to say so. But if several enter into a combination to refuse to work, to compel employers to raise their wages—such association is denounced and punished as a conspiracy by the laws.

On the ground that all masons ought to be excluded from office, all who are in power ought to be removed. Revolutions do not go backward. Is it in contemplation to amend the laws and alter the Constitution, so that no person who has ever entered the lodge, shall be left in authority! Were the Anti-Masonic party to gain the ascendancy in the government, would they hesitate, acting on their avowed principles, to repeal the Judiciary law, under the precedent of Congress of 1802; sweep off the Judges, re-organize the courts, and give a fatal blow at once to the Constitution, the Independence of the Judiciary, and to Civil Liberty! And moreover, if it be proper to exclude masons from office now, would it not have been equally proper, in itself, at all former times! Washington was a mason. Were we now in the midst of the Revolutionary conflict, would the Anti-Masons carry the doctrine so far as to say—"Gen. Washington: you must retire. True, you have conducted prudently—faithfully—with skill and patriotism; but you are a mason; and no man, with our consent, shall hold office or be entrusted with power, "who is not a known and *active* Anti-Mason."—Principles are eternal. If right and politic now, why not then! So too of Wayne, the pride and ornament of the Pennsylvania line—the Hero of Stoney Point and the Miami—equally prudent in council as skillful and daring in the field—"Sir, you must retire from the Army—you cannot hold command here—you are a Mason"—Warren sealed his devotion to Liberty with his heart's blood, but the anathema would have extended to him, as in principle it extends to Washington, Wayne, and La Fayette.

Principles that necessarily lead to such results, unless my judgment deceive me, are improper to be held up as motives of public action, by any party, in any nation, and at any time.

Carry the doctrine out, and the Army and Navy must be purged. I know nothing—I have never taken the pains to enquire; for at no time was it a matter to me of the slightest importance, who of our naval and military officers might happen to be masons. Some probably are. The doctrine of the Resolution goes to their expulsion from the service, a measure, the justice or policy of which I have not the power to discover.

The avowed purpose, in the language of the letter of the York Committee, is this: the Anti-masons "have united themselves in a determination to put down" Free Masonry. How is this to be done! A combination of men is gotten up to deprive those who are masons, and all who will not join in the war of extermination against masonry, of important civil rights—the right to hold any office of honor, trust or profit. Suppose any Religious Society should become obnoxious to the feelings or judgments of a large portion of their fellow citizens, would it not be equally proper for them to combine into a party and say—"These principles are anti-republican—subversive of public good—the doctrines of Election are odious—the tenet of justification by works is contrary to God's law, as it makes man the author of his own salvation—those who hold to Election and reprobation must, of course, think themselves the elect, and their neighbors, who believe differently, reprobates: men will act upon their belief, and this faith would lead, had these men power, as in Cromwell's time, to dangerous consequences—those whose principles oblige them to refuse to bear arms in defence of the laws, ought to have no part in making or administering the laws—those who hold to Universal Salvation, deny the necessary sanction on which all laws and all religion is founded—those who maintain the Seventh day is the Sabbath, violate the command to keep the First day and are in radical error; &c. No matter whether either, or what the objections may be. We know that a whole nation has been in arms, blood has saturated the earth; and dying groans of martyrs have ascended to Heaven in former times, from the dispute, now deemed senseless, or rather in consequence—whether the wine and blood exhibited in the sacrament were the real blood and body of our Saviour. Will any one say that a combination to put down either of such supposed heresies, by excluding its professors from office, so as to force them into a better path, would be right, or even tolerated? And if not, will the ablest casuist please to show me, why it is more proper to attempt to compel a mason by such means to abjure his principles?

Is it not a step towards the coercive system which has been the parent of such melancholy persecutions in Europe, reprobated alike by philosophy, reason, and true religion—an attempt by force, instead of conviction, to root out heresy! Is it not time for Intolerance to cease? "Let us reflect," says Mr. Jefferson, in his inaugural address, "that having banished from our land that religious intolerance under which mankind so long bled and suffered, we have yet gained little, if we countenance a political intolerance, despotic, as wicked, and as capable of as wicked and bloody persecutions."

Again: Anti-Masonry would compel Masons to *declare off*, as it is termed, *by operating on their interests and their fears.* Carry out the principle. If right in any degree, why is it not right in a degree sufficient to effect the object! If the Mason, from the stubborn pride of republican independence, chooses to say—"I will maintain my undoubted right to do any thing, not morally wrong, which the law permits: and your fiat of exclusion from office, shall not drive me to an act which you yourselves would regard as one of mean compliance or abject fear."—What then! Put on another thumb screw; move the wheel: let another weight fall; stretch that limb a little further; say to the contumacious Mason—"we will not trade with you; no Physician shall prescribe for us; no one shall make us clothes or shoes; no one sell us goods or grind our wheat, who holds the odious tenets of Masonry. It is a Secret Society, deeply involved in the guilt of murdering Morgan; a set of midnight assassins; "we have united to put it down;" and if deprivation of political rights is not sufficient, we'll carry the war further, and attack your living, where you will feel it more sensibly." Such would be a dreadful state of things, but, upon my honor, I do not see, in principle, the difference. Nor can I distinguish, if one be proper, but ineffectual, why the next step is not equally proper. You start back in horror at the suggestion. But this thing is already done as it respects Printers, and the Press.—The seventh resolution of the Convention at Harrisburg, is in these words:

7. *Resolved*, That the whole history of Masonry, and of the country for the last 25 years, and especially the last 4 years, demonstrates the servility and the subserviency of the public press, either from fear of, or from favor to, the masonic institution, and it is therefore required of all advocates of freedom and anti masonry, to support and patronise *no other newspaper* than those which fearlessly maintain the rights of the people, uninfluenced by the acts, and unawed by the threats, of masonic rulers, their adherents and dependents.

This language cannot be mistaken.

In Luzerne county, where I write; in Chester county, my delightful and beloved home, the number of Masons is few, and, compared to their fellow-citizens, inconsiderable in wealth. It would not be very difficult to crush them, if their numbers alone were regarded. In general, they rank with their neighbors in industry, cleverness, and public spirit: but we might all be hung up to the lamp-posts, of so little consequence are we, and after a few tears from relations & friends, the void would fill up, and the world roll on as usual. For ourselves, the issue is important, though it be of little comparative concern to the world, what may be our personal fate; but the great principles of Civil Liberty must not be abandoned. The right of any combination of men, under any pretensions, to dictate to any portion of their fellow-citizens, what they may or may not do, neither the laws nor moral propriety objecting, cannot be conceded without yielding so much to a naked principle of despotism. Tyranny is at the bottom. Despotism holds the rod and says, "obey or I will strike." That this is the true state of the case, neither sophistry can disguise, nor passion obscure.

Thus far I have treated the subject as a Mason. As the conductor of a Public Press it now becomes me to speak. Of the abduction and murder of Wm. Morgan, the Record has spoken in terms of reprobation and abhorrence, clear and explicit. In reply to the idea that public duty demanded of the Press, to leave every thing else, to dwell on that subject, to ferret out and bring to punishment the murderers, I can only say, there is some difference of opinion between us. As I understand them, the duties of the Press are numerous as they are arduous Perhaps from the beginning of the art of printing to this moment, no one single murder ever engrossed so much of the columns of the Newspapers, to enlighten public opinion, and arouse public indignation; certainly no ordinary means or measures have been spared An Editor's duty, I take it, would lead him to notice all the passing tidings of the times both Foreign and Domestic—Commercial news—important movements of the Army and Navy—the proceedings of the National and State Legislatures—improvements in mechanics and husbandry. He must, moreover, allow space for the discussion of political topics—the wisdom of *this* administration and the errors of *that*—the virtues of one man who is a candidate for office and the demerits of another; and withal, essays on the Tariff—Internal Improvement—the Indians—the proceedings of South Carolina and Georgia—the dissolution of one Cabinet and the formation of another. Thus pressed with important matter, continually flowing in upon him, the press that should stop to devote itself entirely to a single murder, however atrocious, would fail in its purpose of general utility. That such is the correct view of the matter, is demonstrated by the fact, that all the avowed A. Masonic papers—after dwelling for three or four months upon the murder of Morgan and the exposition of what they deemed the secrets of Free Masonry, have been obliged by the opinions of their patrons, to return to the ordinary, miscellaneous course, of Newspaper publications.

Nor can it be denied, even while our minds are borne away on the spring tide of eloquent invective against the Press, for not pursuing with sufficient zeal and duration, the murderers of Morgan—that there are other crying evils in the land, perhaps of equal magnitude and alarming indication. I remember well during the last war, that a mob arose in Baltimore, to put down the violence of a con-

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POETRY.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT MIRROR.

The annexed feeling lines are copied from the Norfolk (Va.) American Beacon. They were addressed to a young boy, who, supposing himself rebuked for his affection, replied, "*I am not too old to love my mother.*"

I did not think to check the flow
Of thy young heart's deep love, fair boy;
And with ungentle hand to throw
A cloud athwart thy sun of joy;
Would—though fast coming years will steal
The boyish freshness from thy brow,—
Thou ne'er could'st be "too old" to feel
The same pure love that stirs thee now!

Would that thine heart might ever be
Link'd to thy mother's by a spell
As strong as human destiny,
And love, that years, nor cares, may quell;
That manhood might not lead away
Thy thought from the maternal knee—
The spot where thou art wont to pray,
The lip that only blesseth thee!

Yet vain the wish—a mother's voice
May not forever win thine ear,
A mother's heart bid thine rejoice,
Nor blend with thine a mother's tear!
Thou wilt commune with men—and yearn
For the endearments childhood knew,
And sigh, when later friendships burn,
For those, the early loved and true!

And they will quit thee not—no charm
Lingers about our after years;
There cometh no maternal charm
To mould our course, or stay our fears:
And thou wilt look in sorrow back,
On many a joy-enlightened scene,
But find on manhood's wayward track.
Nought like a mother's love, I ween!

Then think not I could bid thee seal
Thy living heart up in thy breast,
Or would that thou should'st cease to feel
All that hath power to make thee blest!
Oh no! let thine affections now
Gush out, where'er their promptings move,
Hereafter, it may be that thou
Wilt find no human thing to love!

MISCELLANEOUS.

Woman.—Is it in the sunshine or shade, in prosperity or adversity, that the female character displays its brightest virtues?

Is it in the young and garish scenes of public life, or in the retired and social duties of her domestic fireside, that she excites admiration? In youth we admire her, wandering through the gilded haunts of pleasure, and floating in sylph-like beauty through the mazes of the giddy dance—we admire her fostering with warm solicitude her tender offspring, or administering to the domestic happiness of her cares; but where—where is she so lovely as when we behold her bending like a guardian angel over the couch of sickness, and cheering with her last faint parting smile the bed of death—at the last dread parting hour, who, like her, can sooth the couch of anguish, or light the torch of hope in the dark bosom of despair! The pride of manhood soon bows beneath the weight of sickness and sorrow—how oft do we behold him in the morning of life, in the bloom of youth, towering, like the mountain oak, in strength & beauty—but soon struck by the hand of misfortune and disease, drooping like the lowly willow. Yes, it is then that the hand of affection supports him through the trying scene; then, sweet Woman,

"When pain and anguish wring the brow,
"A ministering angel thou!"

Purity of Irish Women.—In the various complaints made before the Police Court of Boston, but few, if any, complaints have been made against Irish married or unmarried women, and few, if any, convictions have taken place for lewd and lascivious conduct on their part—affording evidence of the native purity of Irish females.

Home.—There is more spellwork about the home of our fathers, than he who has never been a wanderer, imagines. Ask the poor exile on a foreign shore, what visions flit across his bosom, and enchain his fancy, and call forth the deep-drawn sigh, as he gazes, silently and lonely, on the sweet midnight moon, and he will tell you in the fulness of his heart, they are the visions of his early home. Though his path be across the ocean—though he wander among the icebergs of Lapland, or sit down in the far off islands of the sea, he feels that he can never out-travel the memory of his native village, or forget the delight of his paternal cottage. Though ambition lead him into foreign lands, or fortune tempt him into the world of business, he will often pause, even when success has gratified his wishes, and linger whole hours over the memory of days gone by, as they steal, in the language of the bard of Morven, like music to the soul. He will delight in every bush and tree, and flowering landscape, and singing bird, that resembles those he saw and loved in youth, and if, in the furthest corner of the globe, he hears the gentle breathing of a strain, with which, on his native hills, he has been familiar, what a world of sweet yet half melancholy joy does it kindle in his bosom. Yes, home is still dear to our hearts, and like the comet exiled from the sun, we would still go but to return—and seldom grow so old, and never wander so far as to be beyond the reach of its attractions."

Religion gives to time all its importance and to eternity all its glory:—and, without it, existence is a mere riddle.

Good Pilotage.—Nothing is more amusing than the alacrity of Irishmen in getting into scrapes, and the happy *naivette* and blunders by means of which they endeavor to extricate themselves. A captain of a man-of-war, newly appointed to a ship on the Irish station, took the precaution, in 'beating out of harbor,' to apprise the pilot that he was totally unacquainted with the coast, and therefore he must rely entirely on the pilot's local knowledge for the safety of his ship. 'You are perfectly sure, pilot,' said the captain, 'you are well acquainted with the coast?' Do I know my own name, Sir?' 'Well, mind I warn you not to approach too near to the shore.' 'Now make yourself asy, Sir; in troth you may go to bed if you plase.' 'Then, shall we stand on?'—'Why, what else would you do?' 'Yes, but there may be hidden dangers you know nothing about.' 'Dangers!—I like to see the dangers *dar* hide themselves from Mick. Sure don't I tell you I know every rock on the coast?' (here the ship strikes) 'and *that's* one of 'em!'—*Metropolitan.*

'General time of health in New York?' said a hearty old farmer to his friend in Broadway. 'Don't know,' said he, 'b'lieve it's quite sickly down town.'—'Ah! what's the matter?' 'Can't tell. I went into a store where they sell liquors the other day, only for a short time, and while I was there, as many as a dozen very temperate folks called in to take '*a little* brandy and sugar—they felt *quite unwell.*'

The following anecdote is related of Lessing, the German author, who, in his old age, was subject to extraordinary fits of absjraction. On his return home one evening, after he had knocked at the door, a servant looked out of the window to see who was there. Not recognizing his master, and mistaking him for a stranger, he called out 'the Professor is not at home.' 'O, very well,' replied Lessing, 'I will call another time;' and, so saying, he very composedly walked away.

When we look at a field of corn, we find that those stocks which raise their heads the highest are emptiest. The same is the case with men—those who assume the greatest consequence have generally the least share of judgment and ability.

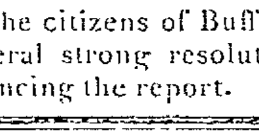
An Hibernian, hearing a blind man called 'a good-looking man,' exclaimed, 'By St. Patrick, if I had said so much, I should have been accused of making a bull. How can a man be a good-looking man, when he is so stark blind that he can't *look* at all.'

Two young men of Buffalo, inspired by the example of the two students, who bear a prominent part in the N. Y. Magdalen Report, have published a Temperance Society Report, made from actual observation, which sets down every man as a drunkard except the members of their Society. A meeting of the citizens of Buffalo was held and several strong resolutions passed, denouncing the report.

AN APPRENTICE
TO THE
Printing Business,

IS wanted at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel." None need apply, unless well recommended for moral character and industrious habits.

Gettysburg, Aug. 9.



PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, at the house of Wm. M'Clellan, jr. in Gettysburg, on *Friday the 2d day of September next*, the Personal Property of the late Wm. M'Clellan, sen. deceased, consisting of

Beds, Bedsteads & Bedding,

Tables, Chairs, Side-board, eight-day Clock, three COWS, and some Sheep, with a variety of other *Household and Kitchen Furniture.*

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. when attendance and a credit will be given by

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Ex'r.*

Aug. 23. ts

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 11th inst. an indented Apprentice to the Tobacconist business, named LEWIS DOUGLASS, about 14 or 15 years old. All persons are forbade trusting or harboring said boy at their peril. The above Reward will be given, without charges, on returning him to

JACOB FAHNESTOCK, JR.

Abbotts-Town, Aug. 23. 3t

ATTENTION!

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade at your usual place, on *Saturday the 3d of September next*, precisely at 2 o'clock, P. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order. By order,

G. ARMOR, O. S.

Aug. 23. tp

☞An Appeal will be held at the house of John Ash, immediately after parade, for the 3 last days of parade.

VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

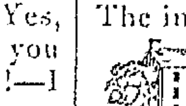
IN virtue of the last will and testament of GEORGE GEISSELMAN, late of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, the subscribers will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on *Saturday the 3d day of September next*, on the premises, the

PLANTATION,

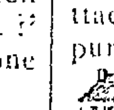
or Real Estate of said deceased, situate in the township and county aforesaid, about one mile west of Petersburg (Littles-town), on the Great Road leading from York to Frederick, containing about

187 Acres of Land.

The improvements thereon are a large and commodious two-story



LOG HOUSE, Log Barn, with Sheds attached thereto, Spring-house, with a pure and never-failing spring near the house; also, a one-story Log



Dwelling-house, and Building attached to the same suitable for a Distillery, a small Log Barn, a Spring-house, with a pure and never-failing spring, convenient to the last mentioned dwelling-house; also, an excellent Apple Orchard, with a variety of other choice Fruit Trees. About 60 acres of this land are covered with thriving Timber, and from 18 to 20 acres of excellent Meadow—the residue is arable land, divided into suitable fields, under good fencing, and in a tolerable state of cultivation. The newly laid out road leading from Emmittsburg to Petersburg (Littlestown) passes through this land. In addition to this advantage, it offers a very eligible situation for a Distillery or Tanyard, or both. Persons who wish to view the above described property previous to the day of sale, may have it shown to them by applying to STEPHEN KING, who is now in possession of the same.

Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when the terms will be made known by

DANIEL GEISSELMAN,
JOHN BAUMGARTNER,
Executors of George Geisselman, dec'd.

July 26, 1831. ts

☞The "York Gazette" will insert the above till sale, and charge this office.

FOR SALE.

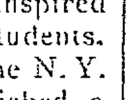
WILL be Offered for Sale, at Public Vendue, on *Saturday the 15th day of October next*, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, P. M. that

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

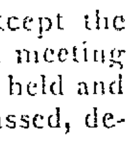
Late the Estate of JOHN STEPHENS, deceased, known by the name of the

Bermudian-creek Woollen Factory, & Farm,

Situated in Huntington township, Adams county, 2½ miles south of Petersburg, (York Springs.) The improvements are a two-story



Brick House, two other Tenant-houses, with Stables, a Bank Barn, stone under and log above, Stone Smoke-house and Dry-Kiln under one, and Stone Spring-house, and Fountain-Pump at the back door, 2 Apple Orchards, one of which is young, bearing and thriving, and a great number of Peach Trees.



The Factory-house is a 2-story Stone Building, about 75 feet long, which contains the Fulling-Mill, and all the other necessary Machinery; Stone Dye-house convenient. This Stream is good and standing. There are

225 ACRES

in this Farm, with a sufficiency of Meadow. About 100 Acres of it are covered with Timber. It will suit well to divide, as the Great Road from Carlisle to Oxford runs through said farm. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

THOMAS STEPHENS,
Surviving Ex'r of John Stephens, dec'd.

July 12. ts

N. B. If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be Offered for RENT for one year from the first of April next. T. S.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an EXTENSIVE and

Entirely New Stock of GOODS,

which he is now opening at the house of the late John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased, situate on the south-west corner of the Centre Square in Gettysburg, consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES.
QUEEN'S & GLASSWARE,
Looking-Glasses, &
LIQUORS,

(FOR 1 THIRTY YEARS, S. . . HANDBILLS.)

A personal appearance at his Establishment, the low prices of his Goods, and Elegant Assortment, will be an inducement for them to purchase.—"*Look before you leap!*"

The Public's humble servant,
SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, April 19. tf

Extensive Manufactory
OF
PLATED WARES,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

JOHN WALLACE,

(Late of the well-known Firm of Wallace & Proctor, in Carlisle.)

TAKES this opportunity of informing the Public, that he has purchased the Establishment of MILLER & LITTLE, on East Middle-street, Gettysburg, where he is now manufacturing all kinds of

PLATED SADDLERY,
Harness & Carriage Mountings, &c.

of a superior quality—of which a full supply will always be kept on hand.—It is well known, that at his Establishment in Carlisle, he was enabled to sell his wares lower than they could be purchased for in the Cities; and he is determined that his Establishment in Gettysburg shall be conducted upon the same principles.

☞All orders from abroad for any article in his line, shall be attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Aug. 16. tf

COACH & HARNESS-MAKING,
(GETTYSBURG, Pa.)

DAVID LITTLE,

TAKES this opportunity of informing the Public, that he still carries on the above business, in all its branches, at his well-established Manufactory, in Baltimore-street, Gettysburg, where he will constantly keep on hand, and will make promptly to order, all kinds of CARRIAGES, such as

Coaches, Barouches & Gigs,

finished in the most substantial and elegant manner. HARNESS, to accompany, also finished in the best manner.

Gettysburg, Pa. Aug. 9. 7t

J. B. DANNER,
Still continues the
SILVER PLATING,

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

☞Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14. tf

M. C. CLARKSON
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A HANDSOME AND FULL ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE,

comprising almost every article in his line, from a *Mouse-trap* to an *Anvil.*

HE HAS ALSO A GOOD STOCK OF
CEDAR WARE,
BASKETS,
Lasts, Shoemakers' Irons, &
LIGHTNING RODS,
With Brass Points.

Gettysburg, May 31. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of ALEXANDER HORNER, late of Cumberland township, deceased, by Bond, Note or Book Account, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have any claims against said estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

ELI HORNER, *Executor.*

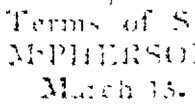
Aug. 2. 4t

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE FARM, formerly the Property of Col. RICHARD BROWN, situate in Straban township, Adams county, on the Conowago creek, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John Shriver, is offered for Sale on the most advantageous terms. The Tract contains

380 ACRES,

more or less, of excellent land, in fine cultivation, the improvements on which are a two-story



Brick HOUSE, BANK BARN, &c.

The Property will be shewn by the Tenant, on the premises. For the Terms of Sale, apply to JOHN B. M'PHERSON, Gettysburg.

March 15. tf

General Synod
OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH,
IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE clerical and lay delegates appointed by the different District Synods, are requested to assemble at Frederick, Md. on the 3d day, and last Sunday of October next. As this Synod will be called upon to transact business of vital importance to the Church, advisory . . . will be cheerfully received, & due information of their intention to be present, be given to the subscriber.

DAVID F. SCHAEFFER,
Secretary of the G. S. in the U. S.

July 12.

REALITY.
THIRD EDITION
THIS SPRING!

DANNER & ZIEGLER,

HAVE just returned from the Cities, and are now opening their Third Stock for this Spring, (not to be surpassed by any) comprising every article in their line. They deem it unnecessary to give a catalogue of the different articles either in paper or handbill.

Having received a double portion of custom to what they anticipated, they assure the Public they have come to the determination NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY MAN.

☞*They have a Stock of*

GROCERIES,
CHINA, GLASS, &
QUEEN'S-WARE,

not to be excelled by any Establishment in the County, either for quality, beauty or cheapness. We ask no more than A CALL from any person—for that our Goods are cheaper than others they may rest assured of—LOOK AND LEAP.

Gettysburg, June 14. tf

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS desirous of forming and replenishing their Libraries, can obtain suitable Books for those purposes at the Adams county Depository. The following is a catalogue of some of the books recently received:

Dictionary of the Bible by A. Alexander, D. D.
Malcom's do.
Dwight's do. of the New Testament,
Bib. Antiquities, - - - 2 vol.
Bib Studies, - - - - 2 vol.
Catechism on the Parables,
Theological Class Book,
Help to the Gospels,
Do. to the Acts of the Apostles,
Geography of the Bible,
Swan's Letters on Missions,
Observations upon the Peloponesus in 1829,
Memoirs of Poyson,
Persecuted Family, by R. Pollock,
Ev. Rambler, - - - - 4 vol.
Father Clement,
Saints Rest.
Rise and Progress,
Baxter's Call,
Youth's Library, - - - 30 vol.
Cabinet. - - - - - 15 vol.
Parent's Monitor, - - - 2 vol.
Christian Father's Present, - 2 vol.
Life of Luther,
Do. Francke,
Do. Oberlin,
Do. Martin,
Do. Tennent,
Do. Buchanan,
Do. Newton,
Do. St. Paul,
Do. Brainard,
Do. Elliot,
Do. Mrs. Judson,
Hymn Books of various binding,
Judson's Questions, 1st, 2d and 3d vol.

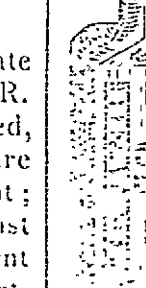
In connection with the above books, the publications of the Am. S. S. Union generally, may be obtained at the Depository of the Adams county S. S. Union.

N. B. Demands from a distance shall receive punctual attendance.

Gettysburg, Aug. 9.

GARLEGANT'S
Balsam of Health.

THE subscriber has just received from the proprietor, John S Miller, Frederick,



Md. a supply of Garlegant's celebrated Balsam of Health, a remedy extensively used in many parts of Europe and the United States, for the cure of DYSPEPSIA, and many other diseases which proceed from a morbid condition of the stomach. It is also highly recommended in COLIC, NERVOUS TREMORS, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, and is a sovereign remedy for WORMS, &c It is neatly put up in square half pint bottles, accompanied with extensive directions for its use. It is constantly for sale at One Dollar per bottle, by

SAMUEL H BUEHLER,
Druggist and Apothecary.

Gettysburg, May 3. 12t

The following is among many certificates of cure performed by this medicine:

Dear Sir—I lately used your Balsam of Health. For two years I had a constant and fixed pain in my side, and frequently subject to costiveness accompanied with fever, more or less. I accordingly bought a bottle of your Balsam, of your agent in Hagers-town, and found it relieved me very much, and I procured the 2d bottle, which cured me perfectly, and since then I enjoy perfect health again; and I do recommend the said Balsam to those that are afflicted in the same way.

Respectfully yours,
JAMES FLAMING,
Near Leitersburg, Washington co. Md.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and That they have appointed *Tuesday the 27th of September next*, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

ELIAS PEARSON.

Aug. 23. 3t

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Tuesday the 27th of September*, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

JOHN CAREY.

Aug. 23. 3t

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

Late Foreign Intelligence.

TEN DAYS LATER.

By the ship George Canning, Capt. Allyn, arrived at New-York, London and Liverpool papers to July 23d (Saturday) inclusive, have been received.

The Reform Bill was in debate in the House of Commons, and its provisions were disputed by the opposition with great pertinacity, but no anxiety was felt for its fate until it reached the House of Lords. The affairs of France, Poland, and the Continent generally, principally occupy public attention; and although we have nothing decisive as to the course of events on the Continent, yet the general aspect of affairs portends a war.

King Leopold had made his entrance into Brussels, had been received in the most enthusiastic manner, and given an entire change to the appearance of every thing. Out of doubt, alarm and despair, have sprang confidence and a determination to resume the former business of life. Industry had recommenced, and every thing looked favorable for the future. The Palace of Lacken, on the 20th of July presented an animating spectacle—the authorities both civil and military—the members of Congress,—and all the distinguished persons in Brussels proceeded to pay their respects to their King. The Regent was with his majesty for about three hours. The Regent it appears is somewhat touched with the politics of what is technically termed the *French* party. The present Congress is to be dissolved, and a new one is to be elected in 40 days from the coronation of the King. The Regent made a speech to the Congress on resigning his functions, in which he gave an account of his Stewardship. He thinks the army should be kept up until every appearance of hostility is at an end; he states that the finances are in as prosperous a state as circumstances will permit.

The feelings of the people of Brussels are represented as being wild with joy on account of the accession to the throne of Leopold.

The following paragraph is from the Morning Herald of the 20th, under the City date of the previous day, and seems worthy of attention.

The Sun of this evening says—"It is with satisfaction that we are able to announce the existence of a treaty between Great Britain and France, whereby the two Governments have bound themselves to an intercession with Russia in favor of the Poles. The treaty was concluded about a month since." Our readers will recollect that we announced this fact in our article of yesterday; but, as it is probable that our contemporary had his intelligence from an official source, we consider that the existence of the treaty is now placed almost beyond doubt.

The "army of observation" stationed on the northern frontier of France, will by all accounts, amount to 140,000 men before the end of July.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The death of the Grand Duke Constantine is officially confirmed. The cholera appears to be making frightful ravages at St. Petersburg, where some disturbances have taken place. From the main armies there is nothing conclusive; the Polish Commander-in-Chief had left Warsaw to join the army, and as the Russians were advancing to meet him, a battle was shortly to be expected.

The accounts from Warsaw state, that the defence which that city can make at present is of so powerful a description, that they have not the least fear of its being taken by the Russians. It was expected that Gen. Toll, before the arrival of Paskewitsch, would have made an attempt to take Warsaw; but his means were not sufficient, although his force amounted to 65,000 men.—The insurrection in Lithuania extends more and more.

☞Public opinion, throughout every section of the country, appears to be settling down upon HENRY CLAY, as the opponent of Gen. Jackson, at the next Presidential Election: and the highest hopes are entertained of his success. In this State, meetings are being held in every Congressional District, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the National Republican Convention:—And we are pleased to find, that the friends of the good cause in this County are being stirred up. It is time that our sentiments should be firmly expressed: and we hope to see at the County meeting, which is to take place at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on next Saturday week, a general attendance of the patriots of the County, to take a fearless stand in the cause of *Reform*. The exigencies of the country demand *energy*.

The Central Committee of the National Republicans of Kentucky have published a letter dated Louisville, August 12, the object of which is to demonstrate that Kentucky is for Mr. Clay, and that he will infallibly receive the vote of that State as candidate for President of the U. States. The committee thus speak of the late victory in Kentucky.

"Though the victory of the National Republican party has not been so signal, as many of our sanguine friends had anticipated and hoped for, yet when they shall have reflected upon the odds and influences against which our party had to contend, they will at once perceive the victory has fully equalled all reasonable calculation. It has answered every present, useful purpose; it has enabled our friends to elect the Senator to Congress: It has demonstrated the downward destiny of the Jackson party in the state, and that the people of Kentucky will give their support to the Union, to the American System, and to HENRY CLAY for the next President."

Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.

Flour,	5 50	Oats,	32
Wheat,	1 15 to 1 22	Whiskey,	31
Corn,	65 to 66	Plaister,	4 18
Rye,	75	Feathers,	35

MARRIED,

On Thursday last, by the Rev. C. Weyl, Mr. JOHN ARENDT to Miss MARY CRISWELL; both of this borough.

On the 25th ult. by the Rev. L. L. Hinsch, Mr. MARTIN NITCHMAN, of Cumberland county, to Miss CATHARINE CARSON, daughter of Mr. John Carson, of Menallen township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. CHRISTIAN KLOPPER to Miss SUSANNA RACKY; both of Dickinson township, Cumberland county.

DIED,

On Wednesday last, very suddenly, Mrs. *Margaret Butler*, wife of the Rev. Wm. Butler, of this borough, in the 46th year of her age.

At Taney-Town, last week, very suddenly, Mrs. *Elizabeth M'Kaleb*, wife of Mr. James M'Kaleb, aged about 21 years—only sister of Mrs. Starr, late of this borough, deceased.

In Wilkesbarre, Pa. on the 21st ult. in the 42d year of his age, *George Denison*, Esq. a highly distinguished member of the bar of Luzerne county.

COMMUNICATED.

DIED—At his residence in Millers-Town, on Friday last, *John Reid*, Esq in the 86th year of his age. He was born in Chester county, Pa. in 1746.—In 1751 he, with his father, removed near to this place. In 1776 and '7, he, and six brothers, shouldered their rifles and muskets, and marched to the battle field in defence of those natural rights and privileges which we now enjoy. In 1784, he with his family removed to near the town of Huntingdon, (then in Bedford county) and remained there four years. During that period, great opposition was manifested against the adoption of the Federal Constitution, in that county; a mob of 4 or 500 armed men marched to the town of Huntingdon to resist its adoption, and to reek their vengeance on John Cannon, Esq. who was one of the Members of the Convention that framed the Constitution. At this time, he, with a small band of patriots, armed to resist their aggressions, and protect Mr. Cannon from their fury; and, through their influence and address, dispersed the mob, who had committed no other acts of violence than burning the effigies of Mr. Cannon and some others. In 1788 he again removed to near this place.—In 1807 or 1808 he held the commission of Magistrate, and executed its duties until 1822, when the infirmities of age rendered him unable to attend to any of the ordinary concerns of life. He was a warm and affectionate friend, a kind and indulgent parent, and a pious and exemplary Christian. Acting on his favorite maxim, to do all that is in our power to do, and that which is not in our power not to fret about—for a considerable time before his death he looked with a patient anxiety for the moment that would end his mortal strife, and bring him, through the meritorious righteousness of his Redeemer, into the kingdom of peace and bliss.

Fairfield, Adams county, Sept. 4, 1831.

☞*At the solicitation of* many of my friends, I have been induced to offer myself as a Candidate for the

ASSEMBLY,

at the ensuing Election. If the Public think proper to support me for the above Office, it shall be thankfully received by their humble servant.

JOHN DICKSON.

Straban township, Sept. 3. te

T. Stevens & D. M. Smyser,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

HAVING entered into Partnership, tender their professional services to the Public. They may at all times be consulted at the Office of the former, in S. Baltimore-street, three doors from the Centre Square—where one of them will always be in attendance.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6. 3t

VENDUE.

ON account of the inclemency of the weather, the sale of the Personal Property of WM. M'CLELLAN Sen. deceased, which was to have taken place on Friday last, has been postponed until *FRIDAY NEXT the 9th inst.* at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the house of Wm. M'Clellan, jr. in Gettysburg.—There will be offered

Beds, Bedsteads & Bedding.

Tables, Chairs, Side-board, eight-day Clock, three COWS, and some Sheep, with a variety of other *Household and Kitchen Furniture.*

Attendance and credit given by

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Ex'r.*

Sept. 6. 1t

1000 *WEIGHT OF OHIO* BACON,

Will be received on Thursday next, at the Store of

DANNER & ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
PLATING Establishment,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

J. B. DANNER,

FROM the encouragement received, has been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz.:

BITS, STIRRUPS,
Coach and Gig Mounting,
Joints, Side-door, Dash & Body Handles,
BELL, CAP, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS,
WINKERS & PADS,
Top and Trace Finishers,
ORNAMENTS,
of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns.

He also attends very particularly to Custom work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States.

☞All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6. tf

☞The Franklin Repository, Hagerstown Torch Light, and Frederick Citizen, will insert the above to the amount of $2 each, and charge this Office.

HATS! HATS!!

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends & the public in general, that he has commenced the

Hatting Business,

in Carlisle street, a few doors north of Mr. M'Clellan's hotel, where he intends to carry it on extensively, and he assures those that may call upon him, that his work will be sold as reasonably as it can be had at any other place; and he hopes that, by strict attention to business and carefulness, he will be able to please the people, and merit a share of public patronage. WM. W. PAXTON.

☞All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in exchange for Hats.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6. 3t

STRAY COW.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Cumberland township, on the 13th of August last,

A Red & White Cow,

giving milk—supposed to be about 3 years old—no marks perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ALEXANDER ROWAN.

Sept. 6. 3t

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 1st day of October next*, on the premises,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in M'Sherry's-town, Conowago township, adjoining lands of Jacob Kohler, Adam Slagle and Jacob Wortz, containing FIVE ACRES, with a one-story House and Stable thereon.—ALSO,

A Lot of Ground,

in said township, adjoining lands of Henry Wortz and others, containing

NINE ACRES OF WOODLAND.

To be sold as the Estate of JOHN SHRIVER, Esq. deceased.

Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

JOHN AULABAUGH, } *Adm's.*
M. C. CLARKSON, }

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Sept. 6. ts

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 24th day of September inst.* on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Late the Estate of JAMES MOORHEAD, deceased, containing,

279 ACRES

and the usual allowance, more or less, situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm Day, Ludwick Waltemyer, David Johnston, and others; and contiguous to the South Mountain, which affords an excellent range for Cattle.

Said Tract of Land has been divided by order of said Court, and will be sold all together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser; and

on each part there are

Improvements,

and a proportion of Woodland

The Turnpike Road from Carlisle to Hanover, passes through the same, at which place there is a very eligible situation for a Tavern or Distillery; two small streams run through the farm.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, on of said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

WM. MOORHEAD.
Administrator de bonis non.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Sept. 6. ts

Mount St. Mary's College,
EMMITTSBURG, MD.

THE usual exercises were resumed at this Institution on Tuesday the 16th of August.

The present is thought a proper occasion to invite the attention of the friends of learning, and the public in general, to the condition of this College, the measures that have been adopted to extend and improve the system of education pursued in it, and the increased advantages which it possesses. Peculiarly favored in the beauty and salubrity of a situation, retired from all those scenes which ordinarily distract the mind and vitiate the heart, in purity of morals among the Students, and a firm, yet mild and paternal discipline, this Institution has constantly risen in public estimation, and received a liberal share of public patronage. It is invested with full power to confer degrees and exercise the usual privileges of Colleges or Universities.

The Faculty, anxious to elevate the character of the College, and to contribute towards raising the value of Collegiate honors in this country, have resolved, that nothing less than a thorough course of classic and scientific studies shall entitle a student to his degrees. At the expiration of the course, the candidate, besides a critical knowledge of the vernacular language, must prove himself, on examination, to be master of the most difficult Greek and Latin authors and well acquainted with Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. This resolve has been and will be inflexibly adhered to.

As Classic and Scientific studies are, from a variety of causes, generally discontinued at an earlier period in this country than in Europe, it is believed that the best means of compensating as far as possible for this disadvantage, will be to place the learner early under the ablest instructors, and if practicable, under the same direction by which he will be afterwards guided, through his collegiate career.

The Academic and Collegiate departments are, therefore, in some degree united in this Institution, and students are received at an earlier age than in most Colleges. The mode of teaching here combines instruction by lectures, with daily examinations and recitations. The students are required to write weekly exercises in the foreign or ancient languages which they learn, and also to present frequent original compositions in those languages. The study of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, from a regard to its important uses and applications at the present day, is pursued during the two last years of the collegiate course, and attended by first and second year's students in two distinct classes.—This department is conducted on the lecturing system, with examinations twice in the week. Modern books of approved merit and in a condensed form, are used by the students as text-books. The classes are always held in the cabinet room, and experimental illustrations of principles, given as they are laid down, in order to demonstrate and impress them more forcibly on the memory. The Professorship of Natural Philosophy & Chemistry is entrusted to Dr. Hermange, of Baltimore, a gentleman favorably known to men of science, who after graduating in the University of Maryland, attended several courses of lectures under the first professors of the age, in the schools of Paris, and subsequently visited Montpelier and London, for the purpose of perfecting his scientific acquirements. The Philosophical Apparatus is in most respects equal to the very best in this country. The College is furnished with a library sufficiently extensive for the improvement and amusement of the students. The course of studies as published in the Prospectus, with a few alterations since adopted by the Faculty, is as follows:

First year.—Latin—Gould's Grammar & Epitome. *French*—Levizac's Grammar and Directeur des enfans. *English*—Murray's Grammar, and Introduction; Writing under dictation, and Arithmetic.

Second year—Latin—Viri Romæ, Cæsar's Commentaries, Exercises and Mythology.—*French*—Grammar continued, Recueil Choisi, La Fontaine. *Spanish*—Josse's Grammar, Exercises, and Colmena Espaniola. *English*—Grammar continued, Exercises, Scott's Lessons, Writing under dictation, Geography, Rational Arithmetic.

Third year—Latin—Sallust, Phædrus, Ovid, Exercises, Prosody, and Roman Antiquities. *Greek*—Valpy's Grammar and Testament. *French*—Telemachus, Odes of J. B. Rousseau. *Spanish*—Extractos, Exercises continued. *English*—Composition, Writing Essays and Letters, Geography continued, Algebra.

Fourth year—Latin—Cicero de Senectute, de Amicitia, de Officiis, Livy, Virgil's Pastorals, Æneid and Georgics, Exercises continued. *Greek*: Graeca Minora, Prose and Poetry Exercises. *French*: L'Abeille Francaise and Boileau. *Spanish*: Extractos, Exercises and Dialogues. *English*: Composition, Elocution, First Class Book. *Mathematics*: Geometry, Plain Trigonometry, Mensuration of heights and distances, Geography continued, History.

Fifth year—Latin: Livy, Cicero's Orations, Horace, with selections from Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius and Lucan, Exercises. *Greek*: Lucian, Xenophon and Homer. *Mathematics*: Application of Algebra to Geometry and Trigonometry, Surveying and Solids, History continued.

Sixth year—Latin Literature: Cicero's Orations continued, Tacitus, Juvenal and Persius, with selections from Terence and Plautus. *Greek*: Homer continued, Graeca Majora. *Natural Philosophy*: General Properties of Matter, Laws of Motion, Mechanical Powers, Pneumatics, Acoustics. *Chemistry*: Affinity, Caloric, Light. *Mathematics*: Spherical Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Fluxions, &c., History continued.

Seventh year—Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, Blair, Quintilian, Cicero de Oratore. *Greek*: Graeca Majora, (2d vol.) Demosthenes, Longinus, Aristotle, Theocritus, Sophocles, Euripides and Pindar. *Moral Philosophy*. *Natural Philosophy*: Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Optics, Magnetism. *Chemistry*: Electricity, Galvanism, Electro-Magnetism, Gases, and the various other classes of Chemical substances, &c. *Mathematics*: Mechanics, Dialing and Astronomy.

In the course of instruction particular regard is paid to the destination of each youth; yet the learning of the Latin language is generally recommended to those who are to remain for a few years, as perfectly compatible with their other studies, and best calculated to promote their education. When a student who has already made some proficiency in his studies, is received into the College, he is placed, without invidious disparagement to his former teachers, in that class for which his prior acquirements may have fitted him. Such students as are directed to apply to music and drawing, are instructed in these arts by gentlemen distinguished for their talents and skill in imparting knowledge in their departments. The Professor of Music, Mr. Andre, is a native of Germany, in which country he acquired his musical education under the ablest instructors, and he is eminently successful in teaching the theory and composition as well as the practice of music. The arrangements respecting this accomplishment are such, that the students devote to it very little time, save a portion of their recreation, and great care will always be taken to prevent it from interfering with more serious studies. The various classes in the departments of languages and mathematics are under the care of gentlemen well qualified by their attainments and experience for their respective situations. The terms are: board and tuition, payable half yearly, in advance, $150; washing, mending, and mending materials, $12; French $20; Spanish $20; Drawing $25; Music, vocal and instrumental, $10; use of piano $8; use of bed and bedding $10; pens, ink, and use of reading books $5; doctor's salary $—. Parents or guardians who may prefer the payment of sums which will be received in full for all or any of the branches of education taught in the College, boarding, clothing, and other expenses, except pocket money, included, will be charged $350 per annum for each student, the same to be advanced half yearly.

JNO. B. PURCELL, *President.*

Sept. 6. 3t

COUGH DROPS,
OR
INDIAN SPECIFIC,
For the prevention and cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, & diseases of the Breast & Lungs.

DR. CLARKSON FREEMAN, the proprietor of this Specific, resided upwards of four years among the different tribes of North-American Indians; and with unwearied diligence used every means in his power to acquire a knowledge of the different remedies used by them, for the cure of their sick and wounded; & more particularly of those which they take to prevent and cure consumptions, and complaints of the breast and lungs. He observed the Indians were subject to numerous and similar complaints to those of the white people; and from their mode of living, and being exposed to the inclemency of all weathers, many of their complaints were more complicated and violent. Although many of their diseases were of such a nature as would with people in a civilized state have terminated in confirmed consumptions; yet, during all the time he was with them, he did not hear of one who died of a consumption. So happy are they in their knowledge of remedies, and so certain of their effects, when in time applied, that it may be said, "a true consumption is a disease never known or heard of among them." The truth of this observation must be corroborated by all who have had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with these people. It may then be asked, why are they exempt from these complaints? The reason is obvious; because they immediately seek for relief, and prevent those complaints, which insensibly undermine the constitution, & bring on incurable consumptions.

Bills of directions accompany each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner, all the symptoms in the different stages of these distressing diseases; also particular directions respecting diet and regimen, and how patients are to conduct themselves through every stage until health is restored—for vain and useless would be the prescriptions of the ablest physicians, accompanied with the most powerful and useful medicines, if his directions are not faithfully adhered to.

The public are informed that the depositions of 287 persons have been taken before the proper authorities in the city of Lancaster, all completely cured of the most desperate cases of Consumption; some of which are detailed in the bills accompanying the bottles.

☞For sale by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist, Gettysburg.

N. B. None are genuine without the Signature of the Proprietor.

Sept. 6.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Monday the 26th day of September next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Late the Estate of ADAM PLUM, deceased, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, containing

157 ACRES,

and 95 Perches, of excellent land; about 90 acres cleared, 15 or 20 of which are in Meadow; the residue of the tract is well timbered. The improvements are a

Log Dwelling-house,

large Log Barn, Spring-house, Blacksmith-shop, and a fine young Orchard. There are two never-failing springs on the farm, and running water in every field.

ALSO—at the same time and place,

A Lot of Ground,

In Mummasburg, containing 2¾ Acres.

Attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

MICHAEL PLUM, *Adm'r.*

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 30. ts

☞If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be RENTED.

TEMPERANCE.

AN adjourned meeting of the "Fairfield Temperance Society" will be held at the Church of the Rev. William Paxton, in the country, on *Saturday next*, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at which the Friends of Temperance are respectfully invited to attend

JOHN McKESSON, *Sec'y.*

Sept. 6. 1t

tumacious press. The House was defended. Several murders most foul were committed. The picture of the dying Lingan is before me. He was a patriot and soldier of the Revolution, and had fought with Washington for Liberty. See his grey hairs are mingled with his oozing brains—see those clots of blood on his pallid face! It was a dreadful crime; and so far as my information extends the sceptre of the law became a harmless distaff—the murderers escaped without prosecution, and the manes of Lingan still lie unavenged. This arose from the madness of party. Every upright man condemned the deed; and who, in his calm moments, would visit the iniquity upon the heads of those who were associated in general sentiment and fraternal political union with the murderers? I deny that the Democratic party should be held responsible for an act, though done in their name, by misguided partizans. Nor are the American People or our Democratic institutions to be branded with the obloquy, All governments and all parties are at times disgraced by the wickedness or delusion of some members; and it would be unjust to judge the whole and condemn the whole, for the acts of a part. By common consent the act is going down to oblivion, fierce as were the criminations of the hour, as one that all parties deplore.

But there is an existing evil of deplorable extent and alarming magnitude in the land, imploring not only the pen of the "ready writer," but demanding universal sympathy, more worthy of opposition and party combinations, to eradicate. Destroy it! It is too great—its cancerous roots have shot too deep into the vitals of the Republic to leave a cheering hope of cure. In the Union, under this Republ'n Government, there are *two millions of Slaves!* two millions of our fellow beings in abject bondage, bought and sold like cattle! Is this no evil! Are there no sympathies for this mass of human misery; no indignation at this increasing moral wrong! Is the whole state and nation to be aroused into combination, because one man has been murdered, to punish all who belong to the clan or bear the name of the Society that murdered him, though they protest their innocency and abborrence of the foul deed, and is there no room for a sigh, or a tear, or an effort, for those two millions of fellow beings, who clank their chains in hopeless bondage! The Moralist, the Patriot and Philanthropist, if he will cast about with clear vision and curious eye, will find that there is more than one evil to be met and combatted; and a little reflection might lead the philosophic mind to doubt the wisdom of a crusade against his friends and neighbors, whose integrity and principles, in the main, he knew might be confided in, because of some variance on speculative points. The statesman, methinks, should not gaze with microscopic eye, upon a single evil, but with broad range and liberal scan, look over his whole country; viewing all its parts, its policy, and its interests, in their general aspect and relative importance.

The crime and dreadful consequences of Duelling cannot be magnified. Reality would out run the most dark and distressing picturings of fancy. Why is not the Press, here and every where, now and eternally invoked to devote itself to eradicate this stigma from our land? HAMILTON the great and good, fell by the assassin hand of a Duellist. The murderer lives and the laws are unrevenged. DECATUR fell! But why should I particularize! Great certainly is the evil; but would politicians be in their legitimate sphere of action, or would the press be in the path of legitimate duty—to unite, without regard to other public principles and measures, solely to put down either of those evils, great as they are! In my humble judgment they would not. Nor would the press perform the functions assigned it by the universal concurrence of the public, were it to abandon its miscellaneous character, to ferret out the murderers of Morgan, base as they are admitted to be.

But I mean to treat this matter with all possible frankness and candor. It is conceded that wise and good men may well doubt whether an institution, so constituted, binding its members to secrecy by oaths, should be kept up. In our free Government every society is justly subject to scrutiny and animadversion, by tongue, pen and press. Probably if the simple question were put to the People, whether Free Masonry should be sustained, there would be a very great majority against it; and public opinion is certainly entitled to great deference and respect. I do not say that every Society which a majority does not approve, if not injurious to the public, should be dissolved, but I do say that every institution, that is injurious, should be abandoned, whether a majority is against it or not. But are there not other Societies, liable to censure, if judged of, by considering only to what extent they may be possibly abused? In Pennsylvania there is a St. Andrew's Society—there is a St. Patrick's Society—a St. George's Society—the first composed of Scotchmen and their descendants—the second of Irishmen and their descendants—the last composed of English and their descendants. It would not be difficult to draw a dark picture of possible evils likely to arise from such institutions. Of what use? Do they not keep alive NATIONAL PREJUDICES and PARTIALITIES which ought to be merged in one American feeling! might they not prove dangerous in time of war with the nation from which they sprung, and considering the feelings of affection for their native land, which their union and social meetings are calculated to inspire and keep alive! Could an American, if he had a cause depending with a Scotchman, hope for an impartial trial and exact justice, were a member of St. Andrew's Society impannelled on the jury to decide the controversy! would there not be bias, prejudice and partiality!

Do not Religious societies not only exist, but are not the members of each Church knit together by ties stronger than oaths and firmer than faith pledged in secret! Do they not, necessarily, deem themselves favored children of Heaven, their of consecrated joint heirs of immortality!" Meeting several times a week at their devotions, and uniting in the sacred ceremonies of worship, is it possible but that they should regard each other with special favor, if not with misguided prejudice! Suppose a trial to take place between a Presbyterian and a Quaker, awakening keen personal feeling, and a number of Presbyterians to be on the jury, in a time of high sectarian excitement, would the Friend feel safe that impartial justice would be done him! Reverse the case—would the Presbyterian deem himself sure of a perfectly fair decision! And even if the verdict were just, but against the party, a majority of whose religious opponents were on the jury, would he not feel himself aggrieved—wronged, and be bitterly dissatisfied! As a Judge, could a man of one denomination be deemed strictly unbiassed, when sitting to decide a cause in which a fellow member was concerned, in a dispute with a person of another sect, or who was not a professor! Far be it from me to excite any such prejudices. The argument is sketched to show how easy it is, were we disposed, to show the *possibility* of abuse and injury, growing out of things not only innocent, but commendable; and hence to impress upon our Christian brethren of all denominations, the unfairness of judging that masons do habitually violate their duty to their fellow men, merely because it is possible for them to do so.

It is curious and instructive, to read the objections made to adopting the U. States Constitution, when submitted to the People through the several state conventions. Every POSSIBLE ABUSE OF POWER is urged as the probable future action of the Government.—Unlimited power of taxation is met by a picture of an oppressed people, robbed of the last cent, to supply a wasteful and rapacious government. Power to raise troops without limit, is opposed by a picture of an immense standing army, eating out the substance of the People, and enforcing obedience to despotism by the bayonet. So too with equal unfairness, Masonry is represented as liable to perpetrate every evil, which the worst men, combined for the worst of purposes, could be guilty of; although except the murder of Morgan, so far as I have seen the charges against the institution, they are vague and unsupported.

In Chester-County, it is not pretended any great evil has been done by the society.—Morgan, though according to their own showing, a perjured man, perjured too, not from a conviction that the public weal demanded the disclosure of the secrets of masonry, but from motives entirely sordid, was, nevertheless, under the protection of the laws, entitled to all the rights of a citizen, and his murderers deserve condign punishment; yet prudent men, while they express their abhorrence of the deed, will hesitate to consider him as a martyr to virtue, or a pattern for imitation.

A respectable print in New-York, conducted by a mason, has recommended that all the Lodges in that State should give up their charters. Though a member of the society, yet not belonging to any particular lodge, my advice upon that subject would not be asked, as I should have no rightful voice in the decision; but this I do say, that to conciliation—out of a sincere respect to public opinion, which I have always cherished as a Republican virtue, I would concede any thing but life and honor, that my fellow-citizens could reasonably ask or conscientiously desire; but in the spirit of our fathers, who proclaimed, "Millions for defence, not a cent for tribute," I would say—to threats and intimidation, I would yield nothing—absolutely nothing.

Charles Miner.

☞There are three Notes of considerable length, by Mr. Miner, accompanying the above, of which we will copy but one, as large space has already been occupied.

NOTE 1.

At the age of 21, I was made a Mason, and raised to the third, or Master Mason's degree. Lodge No. 61, which I joined at Wilkesbarre, was composed of a curious and heterogeneous mass of materials, either as members, or frequently visiting brothers, such as could no where else be found in social and fraternal union. I shall not mention the names of all, but will particularize a few. I may premise that Luzerne county, at the time I speak of, 1802—3—4, to 1810, was the seat of much contention, the great land dispute raging between the Pennsylvania claimants and Connecticut settlers. As members of the Lodge or visitors, were Capt. John Paul Schott, born in Germany; he had served with distinction as an officer in the revolutionary war, under Baron Steuben—in politics a democrat. Jesse Fell, born in Bucks county, a judge of the court, and a firm supporter of the Pennsylvania claim, a Quaker in religion—a federalist in politics. Capt. Samuel Bowman, a brave and faithful officer through the whole of the Revolutionary war, a man simple in heart, and of kindly affections as Uncle Toby himself, yet sensible, and well informed; he was from Massachusetts, and was a Federalist, and Episcopalian. Allen Jack, born in Ireland, a respectable merchant, a Catholic I believe, and a zealous democrat. Ezekiel Hyde, born in Connecticut, a leader among the Yankee settlers, moderate in politics, but inclined to the democratic interest. Arnold Colt, a most estimable man, of great benevolence; a federalist, and Presbyterian. Mr. Dupey, a Frenchman, born at St. Domingo, exiled by the success of the blacks from thence, very estimable and intelligent, a Catholic, took no part in politics. Gen. John Steele, born in Lancaster county, commissioner to settle titles under the compromising law, an officer in the Revolution, a Deacon of the Presbyterian church, and a democrat.

I might enumerate others, but enough have been mentioned to show, that those persons, of so many different nations, tongues, politics and religion, could have hardly met on any other ground. Here they did meet in harmony. It was understood that all sectarian principles, all personal animosities, all political differences, were to be excluded from the Lodge. The meetings were held in great harmony, and I still think, as I thought then, aside from the pleasure of such mingled, intelligent society, and the benefits of repeated moral lectures, there was positive good produced to the public at large, by the removal of prejudice, the kindling of harmonious feelings among those active and influential men, whose interest, religion, politics, and predilections, naturally lead to conflict and variance.

I say it sincerely, not a sentiment did I ever hear uttered, inconsistent with our duty to our God, our country, or the interests of our fellow men. Ministers of different denominations visited us, and were uniformly called upon to deliver a moral lecture. Members of various churches, in strictest faith and communion, mingled with us, and the thought that we were violating any duty to our God or our fellow men, never crossed the threshold of my thoughts. We had our songs too, and the heart must be colder and more callous than mine, who could listen, even now, to Burns' "*Adieu, a heart-felt, warm adieu,*" without emotion.

Time and death have made sad inroads in that little society. Most of those I have named, sleep with their fathers. They lived worthily—performed their parts, civil and social, to their families and their country, in council or in the bloody field, where duty called, faithfully—and died, never dreaming that, in being masons, they had given cause of offence to God or man. Would it be fair to stigmatize the memories of these men for the misconduct of those wretches who murdered Morgan? If not, would you punish them, if living? Does not the very suggestion awaken, in the well-constituted mind, the idea of injustice? Why then visit the crime of those wicked and deluded men upon us? The public will see, and carry with them, in this argument, that our position—what we contend for—is, "Let not the innocent suffer for the crime of the guilty—Let every tub stand on its own bottom—Let every man be judged of by his own conduct—stand or fall by his own "works and ways."

ADAMS SENTINEL.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6.

RAIL-ROAD MEETING.

THE Citizens of Adams county are requested to meet at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on SATURDAY the 10th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. to inquire into the expediency of petitioning the next Legislature to incorporate a Company for the purpose of making a RAIL ROAD from Gettysburg to the Maryland Line, to meet the Rail Road about to be made from Baltimore to the head waters of the Monocacy.

MANY CITIZENS.

Sept. 6, 1831.

National Republ'n Meeting.

A respectable meeting of National Republicans, of the borough and county, was held at the house of Mr. Forry, in Gettysburg, on the evening of the 23d inst.; and was organized by calling the Hon. JAMES WILSON to the Chair, and appointing J. B. M'PHERSON Secretary.

After a full interchange of sentiment, it was

Resolved, That the National Republicans of the County of Adams, be invited to meet at the Court-house, in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 17th of September next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of expressing their sentiments upon the coming Presidential Election, and also to choose Delegates to meet those from the other Counties of the District at Shippensburg, to appoint Delegates to the National Republican Convention, to be held at Baltimore in December next.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in all the newspapers of the borough.

JAMES WILSON, *Chairman.*

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Secretary.*

Aug. 23d, 1831.

Anti-Masonic County Convention.

A meeting of the Anti-Masonic Republicans from the different townships of Adams county, was held at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on Monday the 29th Aug. 1831; at which the following gentlemen appeared as Delegates:

Borough: Hugh Denwiddie, David Ecker.
Cumberland: Robt. M'Creary, Geo. Guinn.
Mountjoy: Robert Young, John Wilson.
Mountpleasant: John Lilly, Jas. Brinkerhoff.
Tyrone: Baltzer Snyder, Wm. Sadler.
Germany: Isaac Kreps, John Topper.
Hamiltonban: Wm. C. Rhea, J. Mickley, jr.
Berwick: Dr. M. G. Pfeiffer, Peter Diehl, jr.
Straban: Isaac Monfort, Garret Brinkerhoff.
Huntington: Lewis Christ, John Sadler.
Menallen: John Lehman, Wm. Rex.
Conowago: Nich's Ghinter, Wm. Albright.
Franklin: James Ewing, A. S. E. Duncan.
Reading: Dr. S. M. Tudor, Wm. Jones.
Hamilton: Daniel Wolf. [The other Delegate could not attend.]
Latimore: John Ziegler, Jacob Greist.
Liberty: J. Cunningham, Esq. J. M'Kesson.

The Delegates having taken their seats, proceeded to organize the Convention, by appointing JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Esq. President, and Dr. M. D. G. PFEIFFER and JOHN M'KESSON Secretaries; after which, upon the first ballotings, they settled the following

Anti-Masonic Repub. Ticket.

ASSEMBLY,
JACOB CASSATT,
ANDREW MARSHALL.
COMMISSIONER,
JOHN L. GUBERNATOR.
AUDITOR,
JOHN M'KESSON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES A. THOMPSON.

After the Ticket was formed, the Convention proceeded to appoint Conferees to meet other Conferees from York county, at Hanover, for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to represent Adams and York counties in the Senate of Pennsylvania; whereupon, JAMES M'SHERRY, Esq. JOHN L. GUBERNATOR, Esq. and JOHN LILLY were appointed.

The Convention having transacted the business for which it met, the following Resolution was *unanimously* adopted:

Resolved, That the above proceedings be signed by the President and Secretaries, and requested to be published in all the papers of the borough.

JAMES CUNNINGHAM, *Pres't.*
M. D. G. PFEIFFER, } *Secretaries.*
JOHN M'KESSON, }

☞The CASKET, for September, has been received at this office. It is very much improved in appearance.

☞The insurrection in Virginia has been quelled. The accounts as to the number of blacks engaged are very contradictory. The following article is the last we have seen:

PETERSBURG, (Va.) Aug. 30.

THE DISTURBANCE.

We are happy to state, that, at the date of our last accounts from Southampton, the disturbance in that county had been quelled. Only four or five of the rebellious negroes are now at large, including the leader, and they are so effectually surrounded by the troops, that there is no doubt that they will be taken. It does not appear that they amounted, at any time, to more than forty or fifty—upwards of twenty of whom have been killed, and several taken prisoners. As far as ascertained, it is believed they belonged (with the exception of two from North Carolina,) to Southampton—and not composed of runaways who had previously taken refuge in the Swamps.

The number of whites who have fallen victims to the ferocity of these miscreants, is about sixty-four, chiefly women and children, who were butchered in the most shocking manner. We have seen several lists of the families who have suffered; but as they were not complete we shall not publish the names at present.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.

We find in the Halifax Journal the following additional particulars of a shipwreck of a most melancholy description, attended by an immense loss of life, which occurred near Cape Ray, on the coast of Newfoundland, on the night of the 19th of July:

"The ship Lady Sherbrooke, 377 tons burden, Henry Gambles master, owned at Newcastle, from Londonderry bound to Quebec, with 285 passengers, and a crew of 15 persons, sailed on the 3d of June from Londonderry—nothing occurred until the night of the 19th July, when, at 12 o'clock, one of the seamen called out from the forecastle that there were rocks on the lee bow. Instantly all was confusion on board—those below rushed upon deck. An attempt was made to tack the ship, but the wind was so light, & the ground swell so great, that it failed—the ship backed on the rocks, and in less than ten minutes was completely broken up. A scene of the most harrowing description then took place. Three hundred human beings were struggling for existence. The boats filled with people were upset in the surf, and the few saved, the captain, mate, 2 seamen, and 27 passengers, clung to part of the wreck, or were fortunately cast by the waves on some cliffs. At 12 o'clock next day they were discovered by some fishermen, who went to their relief, and conveyed them to Bass Harbor, from thence they were brought to this port in the schooner Pomona, Capt. Munro.

The following is a list of those saved: Henry Gambles, master; Richard Codner, mate; Thomas Cross, seaman; John Mulloy, do; Endrick Dipp, do.; Passengers—Mary Ann McGill, Mrs. Stewart, Jane Auldjo, Isabella Hays, Catharine Kerr, Mrs. Hays, Jas. Kerr, John Kerr, John Brown, Robert Fleming, Richard Moore, Hugh Coyle, Jno. McIver, Robert Cochran, Owen Denny, Henry Flemming, Dennis Breen, Thomas Vance, Peter M'Givan, John Mortimer, Patrick Turner, John M'Laughlin, James Kinnon, Thomas Jameson, Robert Broadley, Geo. Auldjo and John Layard."

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CHAMBERSBURG, Aug. 30.

On Monday the 22d inst. a greater rain fell in the northwest section of this county, than has been experienced there for twenty or thirty years. In Path Valley the Conococheague rose upwards of nine feet. Part of the dam of Mount Pleasant Iron Works, on that stream, and the dam of Roxbury Forge, on the Conodoguinet, we learn, are swept off, and no doubt many mills and bridges, lower down on these streams, have been damaged by the flood. Considerable damage was sustained in Roxbury and Strasburg, and along all the runs and drafts in the neighborhood of the mountain. The torrents from the [illegible] houses in low situations in Strasburg, that horses had to be used to carry out the inhabitants. This is the fourth great freshet that has occurred in this county the present season. The consequences of so much rain are a superabundance of vegetation, and the prevalence of autumnal fevers.

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The Children Found.—We hear that the Indians have found the four children who were lost in the woods some weeks ago. The three youngest were lying dead near the banks of Lake Huron, and the eldest girl was sitting alone watching their bodies. The Indians had traced them for twenty miles, by the roots they had endeavored to pluck up and subsist upon, and by the bark they had eaten off the trees. The bereaved mothers are not expected to survive their loss.

Cholera Morbus in Russia.—A medical council has been recently held at St. Petersburg, which was attended by 40 physicians. Thirty eight of them declared it to be their opinion, that the cholera is contagious, and only two maintained the contrary.

The cholera rages with increasing violence in most of the places it has reached. In Riga, on the 22d, there were 90 fresh cases, and 30 deaths; in Wilna, from the 23d of May till the 5th June, 188 persons were attacked, of whom 106 died; in Lemberg, from the 12th to the 23d ult. there were 1299 fresh cases, of which 600 died. The cholera had appeared at Twer, Jaroslaw, Nesbucy, Novogorod, and in the government of Witepsk. In the government of Minsk, from the 31st March to June 1, 2268 persons had been attacked, of whom 1246 had died, and 926 had recovered. The disease was making frightful ravages in Moldavia. The number of persons who died of it in Jassy on the 10th was 95, on the 11th 125, and on the 12th 145. Letters from Jassy of the 17th say that the disorder was increasing, and the deaths were 300 daily. The government of Jassy advised the inhabitants to retire into the country, and they were flying in all directions.

HENRY CLAY.

A majority in the Kentucky Legislature, gives a Clay Senator in the place of Rowan, to a certainty. The majorities at the polls, shew a decided aggregate of the people to be in favor of Mr. Clay. *One* certainly of the Jackson members elect, is a Clay man, to all intents and for all valuable purposes. In short Kentucky will vote for Clay, by a commanding majority, whenever *that* shall be put to the test—a fact which Amos Kendall and Francis P. Blair, know as well, and much better than we do. Sustained by his own State, the argument derived from pretended doubt whether he would be, and directed against his being a candidate at all, is nullified. Let his enemies therefore, no longer affect to consider him as "palsied" by the hostility of Kentucky. He is in the field, backed by Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, New-England, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Louisiana, with confident expectations of New-York, and rising hopes of Pennsylvania. The Kentucky election, for any other purpose than its bearing upon the choice of a Senator, was a mere bagatelle—no ways affecting the grand result—for Kentucky will no more vote against Henry Clay himself, than Tennessee against Jackson.

It is now certain that Mr. Clay will be a candidate—his banner inscribed, "The Union, Republicanism, Liberty," kisses the breeze—let the Jacksonians dismiss all dallying, and affectation, and address themselves seriously to the contest, for we say unto them, they have a battle now to fight, very different from that of 1828—a leader to meet with another sort of hold on the popular affection, to that of John Quincy Adams—a party inspired by different feelings, where the dictates of the judgment are fortified by the sentiments of the heart. The name of Henry Clay, inspires enthusiasm. The Kentucky election cuts the Gordian knot. Henry Clay is a candidate for president, and the battle now begins.

Richmond Whig.

From the Danville, Ky. Olive Branch.

Davy Crockett outdone.—Governor Ray, of Indiana, addressed the people the other day at Salem. In the course of his speech, he informed them that his enemies had resorted to every fabrication that ingenuity could invent, or calumny circulate to injure his standing.

"Only think, fellow-citizens, they have had the temerity to assert and publish to the world that I was ignorant of the appropriate functions either of a carpet or a spit box. I have been informed that it has been asserted, that, at the time I visited Jacksonville for the purpose of receiving General Lafayette, on being invited into the house of a respectable citizen, and seeing a carpet spread on the floor, I insisted on walking [illegible] the house pressed me to walk over it, I declared I would not for the world injure his quilt by treading on it—that I spit my tobacco juice on the floor outside of the carpet, and when a negro servant stared at me, and kept fixing his gaze first on me, and then on the spit box—that I sung out, you black rascal, take that box away, or, by the powers, I'll spit in it! Now, fellow-citizens, I can assure you that this is untrue—that though I was roughly raised, I know now, and knew then, what was a carpet, and what was a spit box."

tumacious press. The House was defended. Several murders most foul were committed. The picture of the dying Lingan is before me. He was a patriot and soldier of the Revolution, and had fought with Washington for Liberty. See his grey hairs are mingled with his oozing brains—see those clots of blood on his pallid face! It was a dreadful crime; and so far as my information extends the sceptre of the law became a harmless distaff—the murderers escaped without prosecution. and the manes of Lingan still lie unavenged. This arose from the madness of party. Every upright man condemned the deed; and who, in his calm moments, would visit the iniquity upon the heads of those who were associated in general sentiment and fraternal political union with the murderers! I deny that the Democratic party should be held responsible for an act, though done in their name, by misguided partizans. Nor are the American People or our Democratic institutions to be branded with the obloquy. All governments and all parties are at times disgraced by the wickedness or delusion of some members; and it would be unjust to judge the whole and condemn the whole, for the acts of a part. By common consent the act is going down to oblivion, fierce as were the criminations of the hour, as one that all parties deplore.

But there is an existing evil of deplorable extent and alarming magnitude in the land, imploring not only the pen of the "ready writer," but demanding universal sympathy, more worthy of opposition and party combinations, to eradicate. Destroy it! It is too great—its cancerous roots have shot too deep into the vitals of the Republic to leave a cheering hope of cure. In the Union, under this Republ'n Government, there are *two millions of Slaves!* two millions of our fellow beings in abject bondage, bought and sold like cattle! Is this no evil! Are there no sympathies for this mass of human misery: no indignation at this increasing moral wrong! Is the whole state and nation to be aroused into combination, because one man has been murdered, to punish all who belong to the clan or bear the name of the Society that murdered him, though they protest their innocency and abhorrence of the foul deed, and is there no room for a sigh, or a tear, or an effort, for those two millions of fellow beings, who clank their chains in hopeless bondage! The Moralist, the Patriot and Philanthropist, if he will cast about with clear vision and curious eye, will find that there is more than one evil to be met and combatted; and a little reflection might lead the philosophic mind to doubt the wisdom of a crusade against his friends and neighbors, whose integrity and principles, in the main, he knew might be confided in, because of some variance on speculative points. The statesman, methinks, should not gaze with microscopic eye, upon a single evil, but with broad range and liberal scan, look over his whole country; viewing all its parts, its policy, and its interests, in their general aspect and relative importance.

The crime and dreadful consequences of Duelling cannot be magnified. Reality would out run the most dark and distressing picturings of fancy. Why is not the Press, here and every where, now and eternally invoked to devote itself to eradicate this stigma from our land! HAMILTON the great and good, fell by the assassin hand of a Duellist. The murderer lives and the laws are unrevenged. DECATUR fell! But why should I particularize! Great certainly is the evil; but would politicians be in their legitimate sphere of action, or would the press be in the path of legitimate duty—to unite, without regard to other public principles and measures, solely to put down either of those evils, great as they are? In my humble judgment they would not. Nor would the press perform the functions assigned it by the universal concurrence of the public, were it to abandon its miscellaneous character, to ferret out the murderers of Morgan, base as they are admitted to be.

But I mean to treat this matter with all possible frankness and candor. It is conceded that wise and good men may well doubt whether an institution, so constituted, binding its members to secrecy by oaths, should be kept up. In our free Government every society is justly subject to scrutiny and animadversion, by tongue, pen and press. Probably if the simple question were put to the People, whether Free Masonry should be sustained, there would be a very great majority against it; and public opinion is certainly entitled to great deference and respect. I do not say that every Society which a majority does not approve, if not injurious to the public, should be dissolved, but I do say that every institution, that is injurious, should be abandoned, whether a majority is against it or not. But are there not other Societies, liable to censure, if judged of, by considering only to what extent they may be possibly abused? In Pennsylvania there is a St. Andrew's Society—there is a St. Patrick's Society—a St. George's Society—the first composed of Scotchmen and their descendants—the second of Irishmen and their descendants—the last composed of English and their descendants. It would not be difficult to draw a dark picture of possible evils likely to arise from such institutions. Of what use? Do they not keep alive NATIONAL PREJUDICES and PARTIALITIES which ought to be merged in one American feeling? might they not prove dangerous in time of war with the nation from which they sprung, and considering the feelings of affection for their native land, which their union and social meetings are calculated to inspire and keep alive! Could an American, if he had a cause depending with a Scotchman, hope for an impartial trial and exact justice, were a member of St. Andrew's Society impannelled on the jury to decide the controversy! would there not be bias, prejudice and partiality!

Do not Religious societies not only exist, but are not the members of each Church knit together by ties stronger than oaths and firmer than faith pledged in secret! Do they not, necessarily, deem themselves favored children of Heaven, "heirs of grace and joint heirs of immortality?" Meeting several times a week at their devotions, and uniting in the sacred ceremonies of worship, is it possible but that they should regard each other with special favor, if not with misguided prejudice? Suppose a trial to take place between a Presbyterian and a Quaker, awakening keen personal feeling, and a number of Presbyterians to be on the jury, in a time of high sectarian excitement, would the Friend feel safe that impartial justice would be done him? Reverse the case—would the Presbyterian deem himself sure of a perfectly fair decision? And even if the verdict were just, but against the party, a majority of whose religious opponents were on the jury, would he not feel himself aggrieved—wronged, and be bitterly dissatisfied? As a Judge, could a man of one denomination be deemed strictly unbiassed, when sitting to decide a cause in which a fellow member was concerned, in a dispute with a person of another sect, or who was not a professor! Far be it from me to excite any such prejudices. The argument is sketched to show how easy it is, were we disposed, to show the *possibility* of abuse and injury, growing out of things not only innocent, but commendable; and hence to impress upon our Christian brethren of all denominations, the unfairness of judging that masons do habitually violate their duty to their fellow men, merely because it is possible for them to do so.

It is curious and instructive, to read the objections made to adopting the U. States Constitution, when submitted to the People through the several state conventions. Every POSSIBLE ABUSE OF POWER is urged as the probable future action of the Government.—Unlimited power of taxation is met by a picture of an oppressed people, robbed of the last cent. to supply a wasteful and rapacious government. Power to raise troops without limit, is opposed by a picture of an immense standing army, eating out the substance of the People, and enforcing obedience to despotism by the bayonet. So too with equal unfairness, Masonry is represented as liable to perpetrate every evil, which the worst men, combined for the worst of purposes, could be guilty of: although except the murder of Morgan, so far as I have seen the charges against the institution, they are vague and unsupported.

In Chester County, it is not pretended any great evil has been done by the society.—Morgan, though according to their own showing, a perjured man, perjured too, not from a conviction that the public weal demanded the disclosure of the secrets of masonry, but from motives entirely sordid, was, nevertheless, under the protection of the laws, entitled to all the rights of a citizen, and his murderers deserve condign punishment; yet prudent men, while they express their abhorrence of the deed, will hesitate to consider him as a martyr to virtue, or a pattern for imitation.

A respectable print in New-York, conducted by a mason, has recommended that all the Lodges in that State should give up their charters. Though a member of the society, yet not belonging to any particular lodge, my advice upon that subject would not be asked, as I should have no rightful voice in the decision; but this I do say, that to conciliation—out of a sincere respect to public opinion, which I have always cherished as a Republican virtue, I would concede any thing but life and honor, that my fellow-citizens could reasonably ask or conscientiously desire; but in the spirit of our fathers, who proclaimed, "Millions for defence, not a cent for tribute," I would say—to threats and intimidation, I would yield nothing—absolutely nothing.

Charles Miner.

☞ There are three Notes of considerable length, by Mr. Miner, accompanying the above, of which we will copy but one, as large space has already been occupied.

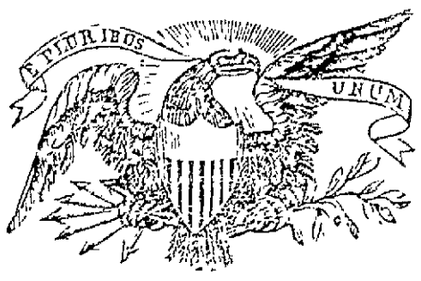
NOTE 1.

At the age of 21, I was made a Mason, and raised to the third, or Master Mason's degree. Lodge No. 61, which I joined at Wilkesbarre, was composed of a curious and heterogeneous mass of materials, either as members, or frequently visiting brothers, such as could no where else be found in social and fraternal union. I shall not mention the names of all, but will particularize a few. I may premise that Luzerne county, at the time I speak of, 1802—3—4, to 1810, was the seat of much contention, the great land dispute raging between the Pennsylvania claimants and Connecticut settlers. As members of the Lodge or visitors, were Capt. John Paul Schott, born in Germany: he had served with distinction as an officer in the revolutionary war, under Baron Steuben—in politics a democrat. Jesse Fell, born in Bucks county, a judge of the court, and a firm supporter of the Pennsylvania claim, a Quaker in religion—a federalist in politics. Capt. Samuel Bowman, a brave and faithful officer through the whole of the Revolutionary war, a man simple in heart, and of kindly affections as Uncle Toby himself, yet sensible, and well informed: he was from Massachusetts, and was a Federalist, and Episcopalian. Allen Jack, born in Ireland, a respectable merchant, a Catholic I believe, and a zealous democrat. Ezekiel Hyde, born in Connecticut, a leader among the Yankee settlers, moderate in politics, but inclined to the democratic interest. Arnold Colt, a most estimable man, of great benevolence: a federalist, and Presbyterian. Mr. Dupey, a Frenchman, born at St. Domingo, exiled by the success of the blacks from thence, very estimable and intelligent, a Catholic, took no part in politics. Gen. John Steele, born in Lancaster county, commissioner to settle titles under the compromising law, an officer in the Revolution, a Deacon of the Presbyterian church, and a democrat.

I might enumerate others, but enough have been mentioned to show, that those persons, of so many different nations, tongues, politics and religion, could have hardly met on any other ground. Here they did meet in harmony. It was understood that all sectarian principles, all personal animosities, all political differences, were to be excluded from the Lodge. The meetings were held in great harmony, and I still think, as I thought then, aside from the pleasure of such mingled, intelligent society, and the benefits of repeated moral lectures, there was positive good produced to the public at large, by the removal of prejudice, the kindling of harmonious feelings among these active and influential men, whose interest, religion, politics, and prejudices, naturally lead to conflict and varrance.

I say it sincerely, not a sentiment did I ever hear uttered, inconsistent with our duty to our God, our country, or the interests of our fellow men. Masons of different denominations visited us, and were uniformly called upon to deliver an address. Members of various churches, in strictest faith and communion, mingled with us, and the thought that we were violating any duty to our God or our fellow men, never crossed the threshold of my thoughts. We had our songs too, and the heart must be colder and more callous than mine, who could listen, even now, to Burns' "*Adieu, a heart-felt, warm adieu,*" without emotion.

Time and death have made sad inroads in that little society. Most of those I have named, sleep with their fathers. They lived worthily—performed their parts, civil and social, to their families and their country, in council or in the bloody field, where duty called, faithfully—and died, never dreaming that, in being masons, they had given cause of offence to God or man. Would it be fair to stigmatize the memories of these men for the misconduct of those wretches who murdered Morgan? If not, would you punish them, if living? Does not the very suggestion awaken, in the well-constituted mind, the idea of injustice? Why then visit the crime of those wicked and deluded men upon us!——The public will see, and carry with them, in this argument, that our position—what we contend for—is, "Let not the innocent suffer for the crime of the guilty—Let every tub stand on its own bottom—Let every man be judged of by his own conduct—stand or fall by his own "works and ways."



ADAMS SENTINEL.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6.

RAIL-ROAD MEETING.

THE Citizens of Adams county are requested to meet at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on SATURDAY the 10th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. to inquire into the expediency of petitioning the next Legislature to incorporate a Company for the purpose of making a RAIL ROAD from Gettysburg to the Maryland Line, to meet the Rail Road about to be made from Baltimore to the head waters of the Monocacy.

MANY CITIZENS.

Sept. 6, 1831.

National Republ'n Meeting.

A respectable meeting of National Republicans, of the borough and county, was held at the house of Mr. Forry, in Gettysburg, on the evening of the 23d inst.; and was organized by calling the Hon. JAMES WILSON to the Chair, and appointing J. B. M'PHERSON Secretary

After a full interchange of sentiment, it was

Resolved, That the National Republicans of the County of Adams, be invited to meet at the Court-house, in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 17th of September next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of expressing their sentiments upon the coming Presidential Election, and also to choose Delegates to meet those from the other Counties of the District at Shippensburg, to appoint Delegates to the National Republican Convention, to be held at Baltimore in December next.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in all the newspapers of the borough.

JAMES WILSON, *Chairman.*

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Secretary.*

Aug. 23d, 1831.

Anti-Masonic County Convention.

A meeting of the Anti-Masonic Republicans from the different townships of Adams county, was held at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on Monday the 29th Aug. 1831: at which the following gentlemen appeared as Delegates:

Borough: Hugh Denwiddie, David Ecker.
Cumberland: Robt. M'Creary, Geo. Guinn.
Mountjoy: Robert Young, John Wilson.
Mountpleasant: John Lilly, Jas. Brinkerhoff.
Tyrone: Baltzer Snyder, Wm. Sadler.
Germany: Isaac Kreps, John Topper.
Hamiltonban: Wm. C. Rhea, J. Mickley, jr.
Berwick: Dr. M. G. Pfeiffer, Peter Diehl, jr.
Straban: Isaac Monfort, Garret Brinkerhoff.
Huntington: Lewis Christ, John Sadler.
Menallen: John Lehman, Wm. Rex.
Conowago: Nich's Ghinter, Wm. Albright.
Franklin: James Ewing, A. S. E. Duncan.
Reading: Dr. S. M. Tudor, Wm. Jones.
Hamilton: Daniel Wolf. [The other Delegate could not attend.]
Latimore: John Ziegler, Jacob Greist.
Liberty: J. Cunningham, Esq. J. M'Kesson.

The Delegates having taken their seats, proceeded to organize the Convention, by appointing JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Esq. President, and Dr. M. D. G. PFEIFFER and JOHN M'KESSON Secretaries; after which, upon the first ballotings, they settled the following

Anti-Masonic Repub. Ticket.

ASSEMBLY,
JACOB CASSATT,
ANDREW MARSHALL.
COMMISSIONER.
JOHN L. GUBERNATOR.
AUDITOR.
JOHN M'KESSON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
JAMES A. THOMPSON.

After the Ticket was formed, the Convention proceeded to appoint Conferees to meet other Conferees from York county, at Hanover, for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to represent Adams and York counties in the Senate of Pennsylvania: whereupon, JAMES M'SHERRY, Esq. JOHN L. GUBERNATOR, Esq. and JOHN LILLY were appointed.

The Convention having transacted the business for which it met, the following Resolution was *unanimously* adopted:

Resolved, That the above proceedings be signed by the President and Secretaries, and requested to be published in all the papers of the borough.

JAMES CUNNINGHAM, *Pres't.*
M. D. G. PFEIFFER, } *Secretaries.*
JOHN M'KESSON, }

☞ The CASKET, for September, has been received at this office. It is very much improved in appearance.

☞ The insurrection in Virginia has been quelled. The accounts as to the number of blacks engaged are very contradictory. The following article is the last we have seen:

PETERSBURG, (Va.) Aug. 30.

THE DISTURBANCE.

We are happy to state, that, at the date of our last accounts from Southampton, the disturbance in that county had been quelled. Only four or five of the rebellious negroes are now at large, including the leader, and they are so effectually surrounded by the troops, that there is no doubt that they will be taken. It does not appear that they amounted, at any time, to more than forty or fifty—upwards of twenty of whom have been killed, and several taken prisoners. As far as ascertained, it is believed they belonged (with the exception of two from North Carolina,) to Southampton—and not composed of runaways who had previously taken refuge in the Swamps.

The number of whites who have fallen victims to the ferocity of these miscreants, is about sixty-four, chiefly women and children, who were butchered in the most shocking manner. We have seen several lists of the families who have suffered; but as they were not complete we shall not publish the names at present.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.

We find in the Halifax Journal the following additional particulars of a shipwreck of a most melancholy description, attended by an immense loss of life, which occurred near Cape Ray, on the coast of Newfoundland, on the night of the 19th of July:

"The ship Lady Sherbrooke, 377 tons burden, Henry Gambles master, owned at Newcastle, from Londonderry bound to Quebec, with 285 passengers, and a crew of 15 persons, sailed on the 3d of June from Londonderry—nothing occurred until the night of the 19th July, when, at 12 o'clock, one of the seamen called out from the forecastle that there were rocks on the lee bow. Instantly all was confusion on board—those below rushed upon deck. An attempt was made to tack the ship, but the wind was so light, & the ground swell so great, that it failed—the ship backed on the rocks, and in less than ten minutes was completely broken up. A scene of the most harrowing description then took place. Three hundred human beings were struggling for existence. The boats filled with people were upset in the surf, and the few saved, the captain, mate, 2 seamen, and 27 passengers, clung to part of the wreck, or were fortunately cast by the waves on some cliffs. At 12 o'clock next day they were discovered by some fishermen, who went to their relief, and conveyed them to Bass Harbor, from thence they were brought to this port in the schooner Pomona, Capt. Munro.

The following is a list of those saved: Henry Gambles, master; Richard Codner, mate; Thomas Cross, seaman; John Mulloy, do; Endrick Dipp, do.; Passengers—Mary Ann McGill, Mrs. Stewart, Jane Auldjo, Isabella Hays, Catharine Kerr, Mrs. Hays, Jas. Kerr, John Kerr, John Brown, Robert Fleming, Richard Moore, Hugh Coyle, Jno. McIver, Robert Cochran, Owen Denny, Henry Flemming, Dennis Breen, Thomas Vance, Peter M'Givan, John Mortimer, Patrick Turner, John M'Laughlin, James Kinnon, Thomas Jamieson, Robert Broadley, Geo. Auldjo and John Layard."

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Steamboat Disaster.—The steamboat Phœbus, (the regular packet between Maysville and Cincinnati,) in ascending the river on the 18th ult about 5 miles below Augusta, burst her boiler, by which accident one of the firemen was killed, and two others scalded.

Troubles in Brazil—From the Baltimore American, of Tuesday last, we learn that the ship Feratta, in 36 days from Rio Janeiro, "reports the place to be in a complete state of revolt, and the inhabitants compelled to take refuge on board the shipping."

CHAMBERSBURG, Aug. 30.

On Monday the 22d inst. a greater rain fell in the northwest section of this county, than has been experienced there for twenty or thirty years. In Path Valley the Conococheague rose upwards of nine feet. Part of the dam of Mount Pleasant Iron Works, on that stream, and the dam of Roxbury Forge, on the Conodoguinet, we learn, are swept off, and no doubt many mills and bridges, lower down on these streams, have been damaged by the flood. Considerable damage was sustained in Roxbury and Strasburg, and along all the runs and drafts in the neighborhood of the mountain. The torrents from the mountain so suddenly inundated the houses in low situations in Strasburg, that horses had to be used to carry out the inhabitants. This is the fourth great freshet that has occurred in this county the present season. The consequences of so much rain are a superabundance of vegetation, and the prevalence of autumnal fevers.

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The Children Found.—We hear that the Indians have found the four children who were lost in the woods some weeks ago. The three youngest were lying dead near the banks of Lake Huron, and the eldest girl was sitting alone watching their bodies. The Indians had traced them for twenty miles, by the roots they had endeavored to pluck up and subsist upon, and by the bark they had eaten off the trees. The bereaved mothers are not expected to survive their loss.

Cholera Morbus in Russia.—A medical council has been recently held at St. Petersburg, which was attended by 40 physicians. Thirty-eight of them declared it to be their opinion, that the cholera is contagious, and only two maintained the contrary.

The cholera rages with increasing violence in most of the places it has reached. In Riga, on the 22d, there were 90 fresh cases, and 30 deaths; in Mittan, from the 18th of May till the 5th June, 188 persons were attacked, of whom 106 died; in Lemberg, from the 12th to the 23d ult. there were 1299 fresh cases, of which 600 died. The cholera had appeared at Twer, Jaroslaw, Nesbucy, Novogorod, and in the government of Witepsk. In the government of Minsk, from the 31st March to June 1, 2268 persons had been attacked, of whom 1246 had died, and 926 had recovered. The disease was making frightful ravages in Moldavia. The number of persons who died of it in Jassy on the 10th was 95, on the 11th 125, and on the 12th 145. Letters from Jassy of the 17th say that the disorder was increasing, and the deaths were 300 daily. The government of Jassy advised the inhabitants to retire into the country, and they were flying in all directions.

HENRY CLAY.

A majority in the Kentucky Legislature, gives a Clay Senator in the place of Rowan, to a certainty. The majorities at the polls, shew a decided aggregate of the people to be in favor of Mr. Clay. *One* certainly of the Jackson members elect, is a Clay man, to all intents and for all valuable purposes. In short Kentucky will vote for Clay, by a commanding majority, whenever *that* shall be put to the test—a fact which Amos Kendall and Francis P. Blair, know as well, and much better than we do. Sustained by his own State, the argument derived from pretended doubt whether he would be, and directed against his being a candidate at all, is nullified. Let his enemies therefore, no longer affect to consider him as "palsied" by the hostility of Kentucky. He is in the field, backed by Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, New-England, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Louisiana, with confident expectations of New-York, and rising hopes of Pennsylvania. The Kentucky election, for any other purpose than its bearing upon the choice of a Senator, was a mere bagatelle—no ways affecting the grand result—for Kentucky will no more vote against Henry Clay himself, than Tennessee against Jackson.

It is now certain that Mr. Clay will be a candidate—his banner inscribed, "The Union, Republicanism, Liberty," kisses the breeze—let the Jacksonians dismiss all dallying, and affectation, and address themselves seriously to the contest, for we say unto them, they have a battle now to fight, very different from that of 1828—a leader to meet with another sort of hold on the popular affection, to that of John Quincy Adams—a party inspired by different feelings, where the dictates of the judgment are fortified by the sentiments of the heart. The name of Henry Clay, inspires enthusiasm. The Kentucky election cuts the Gordian knot. Henry Clay is a candidate for president, and the battle now begins

Richmond Whig.

From the Danville, Ky. Olive Branch.

Davy Crockett outdone—Governor Ray, of Indiana, addressed the people the other day at Salem. In the course of his speech, he informed them that his enemies had resorted to every fabrication that ingenuity could invent, or calumny circulate to injure his standing

"Only think, fellow-citizens, they have had the temerity to assert and publish to the world that I was ignorant of the appropriate functions either of a carpet or a spit box. I have been informed that it has been asserted, that, at the time I visited Jacksonville for the purpose of receiving General Lafayette, on being invited into the house of a respectable citizen, and seeing a carpet spread on the floor, I insisted on walking round it, and when the owner of the house pressed me to walk over it, I declared I would not for the world injure his quilt by treading on it—that I spit my tobacco juice on the floor outside of the carpet, and when a negro servant stared at me, and kept fixing his gaze first on me, and then on the spit box—that I sung out, you black rascal, take that box away, or, by the powers, I'll spit in it! Now, fellow-citizens, I can assure you that this is untrue—that though I was roughly raised, I know now, and knew then, what was a carpet, and what was a spit box."

Notice is hereby Given,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

JOHN MILLER,

LATE of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, viz: Catharine (widow), Samuel Miller, John Miller, whose share is transferred to Frederick Snyder, Andrew Miller, and Moses Miller—that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Saturday the 24th day of September next*, on a certain Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in Germany township, Adams county, bounded by lands of John Weickert and Frederick Snyder, containing about Forty Acres, with Improvements—to make partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 30, 1831. } ti

Notice is hereby Given,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

JOSEPH DIETRICK,

LATE of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: John Dietrick, Christiana, intermarried with Abraham Peters, Joseph Dietrick, Peter Dietrick, and Abraham Dietrick—that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Thursday the 22d day of September next*, on a certain Tract of Land, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Alexander Ewing, John Kuhn, Peter Wolford and others, containing One Hundred and Forty-eight Acres, and the allowance, with the appurtenances—to make Partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 30, 1831. } ti

Notice is hereby Given,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

JOHN SHRIVER,

LATE of Conowago township, Adams county, deceased, to wit:—Margaret Shriver (widow), Elizabeth, intermarried with John Miller, whose share is assigned to David Miller, Magdalena, intermarried with Joseph Heagy, and the heirs of Mary, who was intermarried with David Werner, and who died before the said John Shriver, to wit, Margaret Werner and James Werner—that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Wednesday the 21st day of September next*, on a certain Tract of Land, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Henry Wortz, George Lawrence, the heirs of John M'Creary and others, containing One Hundred & Six Acres, more or less, with the improvements and appurtenances—to make Partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 30, 1831. } ti

M. O. CLARKSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A HANDSOME AND FULL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE,

comprising almost every article in his line, from a *Mouse-trap* to an *Anvil.*

HE HAS ALSO A GOOD STOCK OF

CEDAR WARE,

BASKETS,

Lasts, Shoemakers' Irons, &

LIGHTNING RODS,

With Brass Points.

Gettysburg, May 31. tf

AN APPRENTICE

TO THE

Printing Business,

IS wanted at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel." None need apply, unless well recommended for moral character and industrious habits.

Gettysburg, Aug. 9.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 27th day of September next*, to wit:

The account of Jacob Metzger, Executor of the Estate of George Stein, deceased.

The account of Jacob Metzger, Administrator of the Estate of Peter Fried, deceased.

The account of Michael Plum, Administrator of the Estate of Adam Plum, deceased.

The account of Isaac Treat, Executor of the Estate of Samuel Fahnestock, deceased.

The account of M. M. Melsheimer, Administratrix of the Estate of John F. Melsheimer, deceased.

The account of Samuel Fleck, Administrator of the Estate of David Fleck, deceased.

The account of John Miller, Administrator of the Estate of Mary Miller, deceased.

The account of Henry Hartzell, Executor of the Estate of Hannah Hartzell, deceased.

The account of David Pfoutz and John Diehl, Executors of the Estate of Frederick Diehl, deceased.

The account of Michael Kitzmiller, Executor of the Estate of Nicholas Keefhaver, deceased.

The account of Jacob Wortz, Executor of the Estate of Anthony Thornbaugh, deceased.

The account of Joseph Carl, Administrator of the Estate of Martin Carl, deceased.

The account of Jefferson Shields, Executor of the Estate of John Patterson, deceased.

The account of Maxwell Shields, Executor of the Estate of Hugh Patterson, deceased.

The account of John Blocher, Administrator of the Estate of Ann M. Arnold, deceased.

The account of Job Dick, surviving Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Neely, late of Reading township, deceased.

The account of Jacob Fickes and Peter H. Smith, Administrators of the Estate of John Fickes, deceased.

The account of John F. M'Farlane, Executor of the Estate of Mary Dobbin, deceased.

ALSO,

The Guardianship account of Nancy Wintrode, Executor of the Estate of John Wintrode, deceased, who was Guardian of Harriet and Catharine Spitler, minor children of John Spitler, deceased.

The Guardianship account of Geo. Heagy, late Guardian of John Mark and Polly Mark.

JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 30, 1831 } 4t

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-second day of August, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Orphans' Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JACOB GILBERT,

deceased, to be and appear at this Court to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer:

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: Barny Gilbert, who has released his interest in said Estate, Susanna, intermarried with Bernhart Gilbert, whose share is sold to T. Stevens, Molly, intermarried with Jacob Arendt, Catharine, intermarried with Michael Crowl, Elizabeth, intermarried with Michael Saltzgiver, who died before the said Jacob, leaving issue: Henry, Daniel, Margaret, Michael, Eliza and Sophia Saltzgiver (all minors); Sally, intermarried with Daniel Herr, John Gilbert, (eldest son) Jacob Gilbert, George Gilbert, Samuel Gilbert, Sophia, intermarried with Jacob Harman (Col.), and Mary, intermarried with David Beecher (merchant)—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, on the *twenty-seventh day of September next*, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased, (which is not accepted at the valuation made thereof,) should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 30. tc

J. B. DANNER,

Still continues the

SILVER PLATING,

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

☞ Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14. tf

Extensive Manufactory

OF

PLATED WARES,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

JOHN WALLACE,

(Late of the well-known Firm of Wallace & Proctor, in Carlisle.)

TAKES this opportunity of informing the Public, that he has purchased the Establishment of MILLER & LITTLE, on East Middle-street, Gettysburg, where he is now manufacturing all kinds of

PLATED SADDLERY,

Harness & Carriage Mountings, &c.

of a superior quality—of which a full supply will always be kept on hand.—It is well known, that at his Establishment in Carlisle, he was enabled to sell his wares lower than they could be purchased for in the Cities; and he is determined that, his Establishment in Gettysburg shall be conducted upon the same principles.

☞ All orders from abroad for any article in his line, shall be attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Aug. 16. tf

COACH & HARNESS-MAKING,

(GETTYSBURG, Pa.)

DAVID LITTLE,

TAKES this opportunity of informing the Public, that he still carries on the above business, in all its branches, at his well-established Manufactory, in Baltimore-street, Gettysburg, where he will constantly keep on hand, and will make promptly to order, all kinds of CARRIAGES, such as

Coaches, Barouches & Gigs,

finished in the most substantial and elegant manner HARNESS, to accompany, also finished in the best manner.

Gettysburg, Pa. Aug. 9. 7t

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an EXTENSIVE and

Entirely New Stock of GOODS,

which he is now opening at the house of the late John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased, situate on the south-west corner of the Centre Square in Gettysburg, consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

QUEEN'S & GLASSWARE,

Looking-Glasses, &

LIQUORS.

(FOR PARTICULARS, SEE HANDBILLS.)

A personal appearance at his Establishment, the low prices of his Goods, and Elegant Assortment, will be an inducement for them to purchase.—*"Look before you leap!"*

The Public's humble servant,

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, April 19. tf

REALITY.

THIRD EDITION

THIS SPRING!

DANNER & ZIEGLER,

HAVE just returned from the Cities, and are now opening their Third Stock for this Spring, (not to be surpassed by any) comprising every article in their line. They deem it unnecessary to give a catalogue of the different articles either in paper or handbill.

Having received a double portion of custom to what they anticipated, they assure the Public they have come to the determination NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY MAN.

☞ *They have a Stock of*

GROCERIES,

CHINA, GLASS, & QUEEN'S-WARE,

not to be excelled by any Establishment in the County, either for quality, beauty or cheapness. We ask no more than A CALL from any person—for that our Goods are cheaper than others they may rest assured of—LOOK AND LEAP.

Gettysburg, June 14. tf

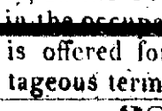
Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE FARM, formerly the Property of Col. RICHARD BROWN, situate in Straban township, Adams county, on the Conowago creek, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John Shriver, is offered for Sale on the most advantageous terms. The Tract contains

380 ACRES,

more or less, of excellent land, in fine cultivation, the improvements on which are a two story



Brick HOUSE,

BANK BARN, &c.

The Property will be shewn by the Tenant, on the premises. ☞ For the Terms of Sale, apply to JOHN B. M'PHERSON, Gettysburg.

March 15. tf

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the fifteenth day of February, 1796, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such Notice what Officers are to be elected: I, WILLIAM S. COBEAN, Sheriff of the County of Adams, do therefore hereby make known, and give this *PUBLIC NOTICE* to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that a General

ELECTION

will be held in the said County, on the

Second Tuesday in October next, (the 11th,)

at the several Districts, composed of the following Townships, viz:

In the First District, composed of the borough of Gettysburg, and the township of Cumberland, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.

In the Second District, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Mr. Bishop, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Germany.

In the Third District, composed of the township of Berwick, and that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying east and north of a public road leading from the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, to Dellone's Mill, at the house of Francis Hildt, in the town of Oxford.

In the Fourth District, composed of the townships of Huntington and Latimore, at the house of Thomas Reed, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth District, composed of the townships of Hamiltonban and Liberty, at the house of Col. James Reid, in Millers-Town.

In the Sixth District, composed of the township of Hamilton, at the house of John Picking, in the town of Berlin.

In the Seventh District, composed of the township of Menallen, at the house of W. and F. Hapke, in said township.

In the Eighth District, composed of the township of Straban, at the house now occupied by John Gourley, in Hunters Town.

In the Ninth District, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house formerly occupied by Christian Boocher, in said township.

In the Tenth District, composed of the township of Conowago, at the house of Adam Oaster, in M'Sherrys-Town.

In the Eleventh District, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of John Harman, in Heidlersburg, in said township.

In the Twelfth District, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house now occupied by John Norbeck, in said township.

In the Thirteenth District, composed of that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying west and south of a public road leading from Mr. Dellone's Mill, to the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, on the York and Gettysburg turnpike road, at the house now occupied by Samuel Swope, in Bonaughtown.

In the Fourteenth District, composed of the township of Reading, at the public school-house in the town of Hampton.

AT WHICH TIME & PLACES WILL BE ELECTED:

One Member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, to represent the District composed of the Counties of Adams and York;

Two Representatives in the State Legislature, for the County of Adams;

One County Commissioner;

One Auditor of Public Accounts; and

One Director of the Poor, & House of Employment of the County of Adams.

And in and by the said Act, it is directed, that the INSPECTORS of the said General Election shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, being the

30th day of Sept. next,

and the Election for such Inspectors shall be held in such places in each township, ward or district, as is appointed by law for that purpose, by the respective Constables, (who are required to give at least one week's notice of such Election,) assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens, qualified to vote, as shall then be present. And it is also in and by the said Act required, that the Agent and Inspectors be at the places of their Districts, on the day of the General Election aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties required and enjoined on them in and by the same Act.

And it is further directed in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State aforesaid, passed the 17th day of March, 1806, aforesaid, that one of the JUDGES of each of the different Districts as aforesaid, who shall have the charge of the certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given for each Candidate for the different Offices then and there voted for at their respective Districts, shall meet on the third day after the Election, which will be on *Friday the 14th day of October aforesaid*, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, then and there to make a fair statement and certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given at the different Districts in the County of Adams, for any person or persons for the different Offices aforesaid, &c.

And, by a law passed 2d April, 1821, it is made the duty of the Sheriff to give Public Notice of the provisions of said law.

The following are extracts:—

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the several qualified Electors who shall vote at any General or Special Election within this Commonwealth, shall give to the Inspectors of such Election, separate Tickets for each office or station voted for, which Tickets shall contain no more than the proper number of names; but no Ticket shall be rejected by the Judges of the Election, in counting off the votes, should the same contain fewer names than the proper number, those for Sheriffs and Coroners excepted.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or Coroner, as the case may be, of each and every County within this Commonwealth, to give Public Notice, at the same time, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty, that he is now required to give notice of any General or Special Election—that any person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive, or Judiciary Departments of the United States, and also that every Member of Congress, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any Election within the State.

Given under my hand, at Gettysburg, this thirtieth day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1831.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-second day of August, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JACOB STONER,

deceased, to be and appear at this Court to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof—and being severally called, and making no answer—

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule

on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, viz. John Stoner, the children of Devirow, intermarried with William Shoemaker, who died before the said Jacob, to wit: Jacob Shoemaker, Daniel Shoemaker, Sally, intermarried with Peter Bomgartner, Emmy Shoemaker, and Hetty, intermarried with Daniel Merring; and Nancy, also intermarried with William Shoemaker, Hetty, intermarried with Christian Eicker, Polly, intermarried with Daniel Sell, and Susanna Stoner: to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the *twenty-seventh day of September next*, to show cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court.

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 30. tc

DE LA MONTERAT'S

Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR the Cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind—the most valuable remedy ever yet discovered for the cure of Consumptions and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to consumptions. To all afflicted with those troublesome affections, an immediate use of this highly celebrated specific is only necessary to convince the most incredulous of its possessing qualities superior to any other medical preparation yet discovered. This specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, plants, &c. In combination of those most valuable herbs it becomes a balsam of superior value to the human family. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, & composes the disturbed nerves; and while it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs, improves digestion, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This specific is also given in safety—it is mild and pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. A great many well authenticated certificates could be obtained: the proprietor is opposed to anything like puff, and prefers to risk it on its own merits alone. The public will please to be cautious of a spurious article—none are genuine without the signature of the proprietor alone, which will accompany each bottle of direction.

Price One Dollar—for sale by

SAMUEL H. RUEHLER, Druggist.

Gettysburg, Aug. 30. tf